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S. T. & L. A. ENJOINED.

STRIKING MEMBERS OF EGG CANDLERS' UNION, LOCAL ALLIANCE 349, ARRESTED.

Organization Was About to Hold an Agitation Meeting When the Papers Were Served—Crowd Clubbed and Dispersed by Police—What the Plaintiff Alleges.

Last Saturday night the Egg Candlers' Union, Local Alliance 349 Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, the members of which are on strike for better conditions for the workers in the trade, started to hold an agitation meeting at the corner of Rivington and Columbia streets. Just as the meeting was started an injunction issued by Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman was served on those conducting the meeting. As soon as the injunction was served and before it could clearly be made out what was up, the police began to disperse the large crowd which had assembled and were not sparing in the use of their clubs in doing so.

Two of the speakers, Henry Yaeger and Henry Couvlander, were arrested by Detectives Clifford and Long, and taken to the Houston Street Police Station, where they were later bailed out.

The injunction is issued on the complaint of Frank Goldstein, verified by the affidavit of Ephraim Kohn. The employees of Goldstein are among those on strike.

The injunction sets forth, that to the satisfaction of the Justice, the previous meeting held on August 9 was for the purpose of injuring the plaintiff in the conduct of his business, and from the affidavits in the case that the defendants have threatened to hold another meeting at the same place on Saturday, August 10, 1901, and on every day or evening subsequent to that time, until the plaintiff will be compelled to give up his business, and it appearing also that the said defendants have caused various circulars to be printed and circulated, among the public, asking them to attend, and that said acts tend to injure the plaintiff's business by causing great commotion, disturbance and annoyance in and around his store, thus interfering with the conduct of his business—It is ordered that the said defendant, the Egg Candlers' Union Local Alliance 349 of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, show cause, at a special term of the this Court, to be held at Part One thereof, at the County Court House on August 15, 1901, why the said defendants should not be commanded to refrain from holding meetings at Rivington and Columbia streets or elsewhere in this borough, and from interfering with the plaintiff or his business or from printing, or having printed, any printed matter denunciatory of the plaintiff or his business until the hearing and determination of said motion and the entry of final judgment thereon.

Sunday the case of Henry Jaeger and Henry Courlander, who were arrested Saturday night for speaking in the street, came up before Magistrate Cornell in the Essex Market Court.

When the case was called an officer started in on a rambling, disconnected story, but he was cut short by the Magistrate who ordered Goldstein to make a charge against the men.

Goldstein was startled by the order, but after a while he managed to collect his wits sufficiently to state that the men had acted in a disorderly manner. He did not seem anxious to press the case then, and it went over until Thursday, the 15th of this month. The two men were then allowed to go free and no bail was demanded.

The egg candlers intend to win this fight, and they have taken the right way to do it. They are standing firmly together and it is a question of but a very little time before Goldstein will be forced to give in to the demands of the men.

To Break Machinists' Strike.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The first attempt to break the backbone of the moulders' and machinists' strike was made to-day, when work was resumed at the Allis Chalmers factory with non-union men. Chalmers has called on Chief O'Niel for a detail of police to preserve order. The Allis-Chalmers plant there is building a huge engine, 39 feet high, designed for the Hecla Mine. It was to have been ready on May 29, but is only half completed, and the company is forfeiting $100 for each day's delay,

The Union pickets are striving to prevent the completion of this engine. Capt. Wilkie yesterday introduced a squad of watchers mounted on bicycles in order that the developments within the factory might be scrutinized and reported upon with greater prompness. The force of union pickets was increased and the presence of so many union men on the eve of the re-opening of the plant caused Mr. Chalmer's appeal to Chief O'Niell. Th company has succeeded in securing a considerable number of non-union men for work. Other plants are expected to open withing a week. The manufacturers plan to house and board their non-union employes in the buildings of each plant.

PLEASURE-CRAFT IN BUSINESS.

How Men Keep Their Floating Homes Near Office Doors.

On any morning, except Saturdays and Sundays near Pier A, at the Battery, and the landing of the New York Yacht Club, at the foot of East Twenty-third street, the low, graceful craft of private yacht owners may be seen lying to in the river, while a dingey or gasoline tender brings the owner ashore on business. The number of business men who live at some distance from the city in the summer and come in in the morning and go out at night on private yachts is constantly increasing. Some travel in from points as far distant as Greenwich and Stamford, Conn., and others have homes up the Hudson or down the Jersey coast towards Long Branch and beyond. Others have no summer homes, but get aboard their yachts every night and cruise about or anchor over night.

Probably the best known vessel of the sort is J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair. E. C. Benedict comes in on the Oneida from Greenwich, Conn. His Fred Benedict, comes in from Oyster Bay on the Vergana. William D. Leeds's yacht Aileen comes from Belle Haven, and Walter Ferguson's Ava from Stamford. John Williams comes in from Stamford, also, on the Embla. J. Rogers Maxwell comes from Glen Cove on the Kismet; Simon Sterne from Tarrytown on the Loando, and on the Radha.

Among the other business men who enjoy this luxury are: C. R. Flint, the Artemis; H. H. Rogers, the Kanawha; Edwin D. Pierce, the Akela; John Pierce, the Seneca; Daniel Ried, the Alcedo; Harrison B. Moore, the Zaza; Col. Julius Fleischmann, Mayor of Cincinnati, the Hiawatht; Edward Eyre, the Viva; E. E. D. Dick, the Elsa; Stephen W. Roach, the Emeline; Pliny Fisk, the Admiral; Edwin Wilson, the Anita; William Du Pont, the Au Revoir; Samuel T. Shaw, the Bellemare; Albert J. Wise, the Chotolah; J. Harvey Ladew, the Columbia; E. R. Ladew, the Orienta; Leonard J. Busby, the Duchess; Frank Tilford, the Norman; Thomas O Post, the Taro; Edwin Gould, the Nada; George Gould, the Sybarite; M. C. D. Borden, the Vedette; and H. A. Hutchins, the Gunilda.

CHEAP LABOR IN AMERICY

Makes It Possible to Secure Big Contracts Abroad.

The American Locomotive Company has just secured contracts over the heads of several British and Continental European builders, for eighteen locomotives which are to be forwarded to Japan.

Twelve are intended for the Kuishui Railway. The other six engine have been ordered for the Hokkaido road, which is operated by the Japanese Government."

These engines will be uildt at the Schenectady Locomotive Works of the company. Shipment is to be made during January and February 1902.

This makes the sixth contract of a like denomination making seventy-two locomotives in all, that the up-State plant has completed within two years for the Kuishui Railway.

First Vice-President Pitskin said yesterday that advices had been received from Indian stating that the engines buit for last year of the Pittsburg Locomotive Mills. Words were given complete satisfaction.

"The Baldedd Locomotive Works of Philadelphia are abunt to forward twenty-three locomotives for the New Zealand Government railways. The engines will go in about equal lots to Lyttelton and Auckyand. They are valued at nearly $300,000,

SAXTON TO APOLOGIZE.

Mrs. McKinley's Nephew a Storm-Center on Ellis Island.

Treasury employees at the immigrant station on Ellis Island are talking about a squabble which took place recently between Herbert Saxton, Mrs. McKinley's nephew, supervising inspector of the Contract Labor Department, and Wm. K. Junker, a clerk assigned to boarding duty. The quarrel threatened to result in charges of conduct unbecoming a Government officer being made against Saxton. H. H. Moler, another boarding officer, was present when the quarrel occurred, but declines to talk about it, and Junker, who has a large family to support, has been advised to keep silent. Commissioner Fritche admits that there was a wrangle between Saxton and Junker, and that information concerning it may have reached the Washington authorities.

The dispute, in which it was said much violent language was used, was over the late arrival at Ellis Island of some baggage from the steamship Nord-Amerika. Junker, who was looking after the immigrants on that ship, was the object of Saxton's abuse. He sought to explain the delay, but this seemingly only tended to make matters worse. Junker was so indignant about his treatment at the time that he threatened to bring charges against Saxton, notwithstanding the latter's influential backing. It is understood that he has since been advised that it would be better for him and the service to let the matter drop and accept an apology. To this he consented.

Saxton, who has been a little over a year at Ellis Island, has been rapidly advanced over the heads of the old Government employees.

THE CARRIAGE COMBINE.

ORGANIZED TO KILL TWO BIRDS WITH THE ONE STONE.

The First, the Union; the Second, the Small Manufacturer—Annuls the Union's Gains of the Past Three Years—Discharges Ninty-Nine of Its Active Members—To Teach the Workers "Socialism."

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 7.—Eight of the largest carriage manufacturers in this city who employ four-fifths of the carriage workers, have formed a combine to kill two birds with one stone, viz: The local union and the small manufacturer. On Saturday, August 3rd, the combine issed a notice which knocks out every point the workers have gained in the past three years. On Monday, August 5 they discharged 99 of the most active members. On Tuesday the workers called a special meeting, but no definite action was taken as the busy season is over and the workers have five slack months before them.

No doubt more will follow as the bosses will not be contented until every "union" carriage workers is walking the streets.

Some of the S. L. P. men who are carriage workers have taken advantage of this opportunity, as election is near, to propagate the principles of the S. L. P. We have distributed about 2,000 leaflets and hope to show them the necessity of a sound trades union like the S. T. & L. A., and not only striking on the economic field but also striking on election day by voting for the class-conscious political party—the S. L. P.

This is the notice issued by the combine:

NOTICE.

The following principles shall govern us in our relations with our employees:

1. As employers, we are responsible for the work turned out by our workmen and we must therefore have full discretion to designate the men we consider competent to perform the work, and determine the conditions under which that work shall be prosecuted. The question of competency shall be determined solely by us and we will not admit of any interference with the management of our business.

2. EMPLOYMENT—There shall be no discrimination against sex, creed or membership to any society by any employe, and every workman who elects to work in our factory shall be required to work peaceably and harmoniously with all fellow employes.

3. WAGES—We shall be free to employ our work people at wages mutually satisfactory between man and man, and we will not permit any employe to place any restriction on the management, methods or production of our factory.

We will require from each and every employe a fair day's work for a fair day's pay. We shall decide ourselves whether wages shall be paid by premium system, piece work or contract.

4. APPRENTICES. HELPERS, LABORERS, ETC. — The number of apprentices, helpers, laborers, etc., employed in our factory will be solely determined by us, and it is the privilege of any employe to leave our employ whenever he sees fit and we have the same privilege to discharge any employe when we see fit.

5. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OURSELVES AND EMPLOYES—It is our wish to treat harmoniously and satisfactorily with each and every employe in our place. We do not countenance any action on the part of any employe that will restrict the amount of work done by a fellow employe or that will prevent his earning as much money as his best efforts in our factory will permit, nor is it our desire or intention to act arbitrarily on the wage score. Our aims and intentions are to at all times pay the best wages that conditions of the business and general competition permit.

The future of our business depends upon apprentices and new help just the same as our quantity or output depends upon new fields and new customers, and we propose to support our business, which means the support of our employes, in full keeping with the demands of each season.

AMERICAN CARRIAGE CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cincinnati, August 3d, 1901.

The "Telegraph" to Be Non-"Union?"

There is a rumor in circulation on the Row, and at the Rogowski chapel, that, beginning Monday morning, August 12, the "Daily Telegraph," Sodom and Gomorrah's (Tammany's) daily-tips sheet will use hereafter the Lanston typesetting machine. As there are comparatively few union Lanston operators, the rumor is not a joyful one, all the more as it is said that the PAPER WILL BE RUN AS AN OPEN OFFICE.

There is no reason why this should not be so. If the Brooklyn "Eagle," "Times," New York "Post," "Sun," and "Commercial" may run "open" offices, why not the "Telegraph?"

It is rather a severe lesson for the rank and file of No. 6, the furnishers of livings to "Secret Committee" placemen and other grafters of the "Organized Scabbery" fraternity, but if it must be so, then the sooner the old style pure and simple union falls and a Socialist organization built upon its ruins, rises up to lead the workers to their emancipation the better.

EXCURSION A SUCCESS.

Thousands of Happy Socialists Enjoy Themselves.

The DAILY PEOPLE and Abendblatt excursion last Sunday was a grand success from every point of view. The crowd was large and jolly, and enjoyed itself to the utmost.

The first barge left Ninety-first street pier at 9:30 and had on board a happy crowd of 800 men, women and children. Lying beside it was a barge for the Hell Gate Republican Club, and the contrast between the two crowds was startling. The Hell Gate crowd was mostly the result of free tickets, and where it was not it was perfunctory and vulgarly middle class. The Socialist crowd was made up of happy workingmen who were bent on having a good time for a good cause. They were there because they were convinced that it was right to assist their two daily papers in the coming campaign.

The barge swung in at Third street, Manhattan, at 10 o'clock, and there was joined by another barge which had the largest crowd of all on board. It was fairly packed with persons, and every deck swarmed with humanity.

The Brooklyn barge was also well filled, and when the three came together in mid stream they held over three thousand persons.

There was some delay in starting, but at 11 o'clock they got under way, and the festivities proceeded. Krink's band furnished the music for dancing, and the upper deck of each barge was given over to the happy couples.

The lower decks were occupied by the various booths, refreshment stands, etc., and they all did a good business.

The stay at the grove was short because of the great distance, and the return voyage was soon begun. Because of the incoming tide progress was slow, and it was a late hour when the barges reached their moorings. This was no hardship as it gave opportunity for prolonged enjoyment.

A good sum will be earned for both THE PEOPLE and the Abendblatt.

CROWDING CAREY.

Mayor Coulter, Social Democrat, Contesting His Right to "Armory" Honors.

NEW BEDFORD, Aug. 8.—Between wind and rain the members of the 3d battalion, 1st heavy artillery, had a miserable time of it yesterday at Fort Rodman, and Lieut. Gov. John L. Bates, who came out to review the troops, will have to requisition the adjutant general's department for a new $10 hat.

This was governor's day, but his excellency turned over the assignment to the lieutenant governor, who arrived at the camp a few minutes before 1 o'clock and was just in time to get out of the wet, as the rain came down in torrents and continued until he left at 3 o'clock.

While this was governor's day, the Brockton boys claimed it as their own and a couple of score of citizens, including City officials, headed by Mayor Coulter, came down to pass the day with Battery I. In the party were Sergt. James Edgar of the Ancient and Honorable artillery company, Aldermen W. Lane and W. H. Powers, Councilmen E. M. Ryder, H. E. Guy, J. E. Handrahan, A. P. Nordbeck, P. J. Fleming, J. E. Duprey, J. A. Roarty, A. E. Kendrick, G. M. Howard, A. W. Taber; Assessors C. W. Dow and B. L. Caswell, Tax Collector E. F. Pope, Supt. of Buildings A. E. Woodard, James Sherman, Representative Porteus B. Hancock and ex-Alderman John A. Jackson.

The guests were seated at dinner when the rain began to descend, but this did not in the least disconcert Mayor Coulter or Capt. Horton, for immediately after dinner an informal smoke talk was held with the irresistible "Jim" Edgar as toastmaster.

Mayor Coulter spoke words of encouragement to members of Battery I, who have yet to shoot, and said that if they succeeded in beating the score of battery E. of New Bedford a royal welcome would await them on their return home, and he personally would see that their skill was rewarded with a substantial trophy and a banquet. The mayor's remarks were loudly applauded.

I. A. M. SMASH-UP.

Rival Union Has Been Formed at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 7.—A surprise was sprung on two of the local lodges of the International Machinists' Union last night, and as a result a movement has been started in this city to form an independent international union. At the meeting of local No. 245 last night an order of the International Grand Lodge disbanding the local 245 was read. Immediately the men present formed an independent organization and sent telegrams to all parts of the country as follows:

"It is desired that all lodges dissatisfied with the international organization should join with the local lodges in forming a new international organization."

In response to these requests, Lockport machinists already have signified their intention to join the new order. The other local lodge will meet and probably be disbanded Friday night in the same manner. There are 1,400 members in the two local lodges.

TRYING A NEW TRICK.

STRIKERS DEPORTED FROM TAMPA BY FORCE.

Had Been Conducting a Winning Eigh Against the Cigar Manufacturers—Latter Sought and Obtained the Aid of the International Cigarmakers' Union.

TAMPA, FLA., Aug. 7.—Considerable indignation has been aroused over the kidnapping of the strikers here. Yesterday a deputation of thugs hired by some rowdy business men, captured several strikers and forced them at the point of a revolver to board a yacht in waiting.

The editor of "La Federacon" which is printed in Spanish was among the number spirited away. He was overpowered by the posse only after a hard struggle. Thirty of the leading agitators among the strikers have been driven away from Tampa.

Yesterday a proclamation signed "The People of Tampa," worded as follows, was issued:

"To the Anarchists and professional labor agitators we say that your days in Tampa are at an end. We cannot and will not permit you to destroy this prosperous city. If you have regard for your safety you will shake its dust from your feet. In conclusion, we notify the manufacturers that this movement of citizens is not your interest but in the interest of the entire community."

Cigar manufacturers had announced that if the strike, which had been in progress for some time, was not speedily terminated, they would close up their factories and remove their business elsewhere. This statement created a great deal of excitement and strong feeling on the part of citizens against the strike leaders and they acted in the usual "peacable, law-abiding" way that capitalists generally do.

A mass meeting, to which the leading strikers were invited, was arranged for, the scheme being to catch them all at one fell sweep, but news of the plan leaked out and the men dispersed. The citizens, not at all deterred, began a search of the streets, and the leaders were snatched from the crowds singly and in pairs and driven to the County Jail and placed under guard. Since then they have mysteriously disappeared.

The trouble in Tampa is of long standing and is based upon the scabbing fight that the International Cigarmakers' Union has been conducting against La Resistencia, the Spanish Union. This latter union has hitherto controlled the shops, and its members succeeded in keeping prices much higher than are paid elsewhere. This fact that prices were maintained made it evident to the I. C. U. that the place needed to be organized. They pushed in and soon started a fight. The manufacturers and "better citizens" were naturally behind them and did all possible to smash the union that had caused so much trouble by keeping prices up.

This last struggle is by no means the end of the fight, nor is it the destruction of La Resistencia. The workers are determined to stand for their rights, and will allow no Organized Scabbery to disrupt them.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 11.—The attempt of the local capitalists, aided by the pure and simple cigarmakers of the International Union to break the strike of La Resistencia is doomed to failure. The members of the latter union have succeeded for some time past in keeping up prices, and such an act was looked upon by the Perkins-Strasser combine as the rankest treason. For this reason they sent members of the International to take the place of La Resistencia men when they were out on strike. This was done on several occasions, but during the last fight things have been especially bitter. The whole thing culminated in an attempt to kidnap the leaders of the strike.

Juan Gonsales, who has been missing from the labor union Resistencia headquarters for five days, appeared to-day and told a remarkable story. He said that he was seized on Tuesday night, with the other leaders of the strikers, secreted in the woods with fifteen others for twelve hours, with nothing to eat, and then placed on board a vessel at Ballast Point with a dozen of his comrades, each of them guarded by an armed man. Before daybreak the schooner sailed down the bay. Five miles from shore Gougales says he made a break for liberty and jumped overboard. He managed to reach shore with the aid of some floating wreckage and according to his story hid in the woods until yesterday morning, fearing to return to the city.

Gonzales was hailed as a hero by the strikers. A. Rodriguez, the new secretary of Resistencia elected to succeed the missing secretary, to-day issued a statement of the intentions of the union. He said:

"At first we demanded an increase of $4 a thousand on cigars before we would return to work. Now we would not return for an increase of $20 a thousand. We will return to work under no circumstances until our abducted leaders are returned to us, safe and sound. We are in no danger of starving and prepared to fight this battle to the end. New sets of officers are ready to step into the places of any who may be deported in future."

THE RIOT DRILL.

An Object Lesson for the Edification of Workingmen.

The Dubuque "Daily Telegraph" in an edictorial comments as follows on the riot drill, which was given in Dubuque, as an object lesson to the working class of that city.

The remedy that the paper proposes for preventing the causes that lead to riot drills is as absurd as its conclusions on the purposes of the riot drill are clear.

"It appears that when a riot drill by the troops of the Iowa national guard, now encamped in Dubuque, was proposed to Mayor Berg he objected on the ground that injury might be done to person and property, but that on receiving assurance that special care would be taken to avoid infliction of injury he withdrew his objection and gave permission, with the result that the drill exhibition will be given some evening when the weather is cool.

"Though nobody shall be shot nor property damaged, the drill is objectionable. It is so because of its sinister significance. Most riots, especially in the north, have their origin in labor troubles and the riot drill is an intimation to wage earners of what they may expect if for any reason their differences with employers develop into disorder. The drill, which consists of the passage of soldiers through the streets firing at porches and windows, involves an ugly threat to those who must sell their labor for bread. It is an intimation to them of what they may expect if they should permit their detestation of oppression and injustice to assume the form either of violence or threatened violence. Moreover, it is an obnoxious implication that ultimately it is brute power that is supreme, and it is very offensive to those who cherish the theory, a theory formulated, affirmed and inculcated by the founders of the republic, that right and not might should rule.

"An exhibition of how in a certain unfortunate emergency Americans recruited from the ranks of the people may be relied upon to shoot down other Americans is very repugnant. It is worthier of barbarism than civilization, of a despotic than a free government. Better than such a drill would be an effort to devise and apply methods for preventing riots by preventing their causes. Riots are but symptoms of social disease, and to shoot down rioters is to deal with effects instead of causes. The citizen who can find pleasure even in the imitation of such a spectacle has yet to catch the spirit of the sermon on the mount and the inspiration which dictated the declaration of independence. What is needed, instead of riot drills, are laws which will compel corporations, which are the creations and creatures of law, to submit to arbitration, and which will repeal privileges and thus, by insuring a more equitable distribution of wealth, reward labor with a larger share of what it produces and incidentally remove the causes of industrial discontent, strikes and violence. The legislation which should do this would abolish the need for troops for the maintenance of domestic order, and at the same time diminish the military spirit, which is and ever has been a dangerous menace to free institutions.

"Dubuque is a civilized and orderly city, and the riot drill, which suggests so much that is deplorable and abhorrent, will give it pain instead of pleasure.

COAL COMBINE.

American Miners Work So Cheaply That Europe is Afraid.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The British Consular report regarding trade at Marseilles, issued this morning, declares that the most vital recent development, from a British view point, is the determined attempt of the United States to obtain a monopoly of the coal imports at that port.

The report further says it is still too early to say how much of the general activity in Marseilles in the future will be due to American enterprise and energy, but it is certain that a large share of the future trade and commercial activity, both at Marseilles and in the south of France generally will be absorbed by the United States, and a considerable portion of it at the expense of the United Kingdom, unless British traders wake up to the danger and fight it by combination.

A great coal combine is contemplated. Without it American coal will surely share the market, but will not be able to entirely oust British coal. It would simply be a question of freights and quality, both of which are against the United States, but the proposed combine looks dangerous.

A dispatch from Berlin says:

The Bureau for the Preparation of Commercial Treaties (a private organization of manufacturers and chambers of commers favoring the present commercial treaty policy) has addressed a circular to the German press concerning the establishment by American coal exporters of coal docks in the north of France for the distribution of coal in France and Switzerland.

The crcular points out that the French railways have granted a redfiction in freight charges, and suggests the likelihood, as the result of this arrangement, that American coal will displace German coal in Swiss industries.

A STUBBORN FIGHT

THAT THE FAKIRS, AS USUAL, RENDER INEFFECTUAL.

Los Angeles Laundry WorkersStrike for a Reduction in Hours—They are "Initiated" Into a Pure and Simple Labor Union—A Scheme to Make Money.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 12.—A strike which occurred among the laundry workers of this city the first of July, is still being fought out along pure and simple lines. At present it looks as though the girls would soon be defeated.

The facts as told a representative of the DAILY PEOPLE are as follows: The laundry girls have been working from 10 to 16 hours a day, never knowing in the morning when they would get through at night. About three months ago they held a meeting and J. Ince, then organizer of the C. of L., organized them into the Laundry Workers' Union, charging each girl $1 initiation fee.

After being organized about two months, the following demands were made: Ten hours to constitute the regular work day; time and one-half for overtime; and recognition of the L. W. U. The first two demands the employers conceded, but refused to recognize the union, so they decided to strike. Well, it is the same old story. They went out amid a great bluster, three out of four of the daily papers whooped it up for the girls, and many were the sad, sympathetic and soul-stirring articles which appeared on the front pages of these papers, while in the want column appeared ads for help at the scab laundries. Thus did the "Herald" and "Express" show their hypocrisy, while the poor girls, manifesting that noble rebellious spirit which we Socialists so much admire, were enthusiastic over the supposed success of the first effort.

Not understanding the capitalist system, not considering the army of unemployed, and the constant improvement of the machine, they could not realize what they were up against, and now after six weeks of hard fighting, defeat is staring them in the face. That their cause was just, no workingman could dispute, and the courage manifested was certainly worthy of success.

On July 26 a mass meeting was held publicly to explain the girls' position, and we heard the same old stale sympathetic pure and simple labor speeches, that we have been hearing for the last 15 years, closing up with a soothing speech by a capitalist lawyer, not a word about the tendency of of the capitalist system, not a word about voting against the capitalist class, once again convicting the leaders of the pure and simple trade unions of either crass ignorance and stupidity or criminal crookedness. The scab laundries while crippled to some extent, are—sad to say—running, and the new hands are getting more proficient every day. Out of over 400 who went out only about 16 have gone back, showing a remarkable spirit of solidarity that is being run aground by the leaders.

The "business men" expressed their sympathy just as they do for anything that hetre is a chance to draw trade by.

Out of nine laundries one conceded the demands of the girls and consequently is doing a land-office business, but the scab laundries are fast recovering and with new machinery picking up lost trade.

The pure and simplers here have a fairly large organization, but with leaders, some of whom are merely ignoramuses, and others who are corrupt, they accomplished no lasting good. The "Times," an open enemy of the working class, has exposed some of the fakirs and crooks in the local labor circles, with the hope of disgusting the rank and file with trade-unionism. The members of the S. T. &L. A. hope that the honest rank and file of the unions here will open their eyes, think for themselves, throw off the fakirs and organize along the lines of class-conscious political action. While we sympathize with the laundry workers we hope it will teach them not to go on strike under the leadership of men of whom the best that can be said is that they are fools.

Some of the fakirs and small capitalists are going to start a co-operative laundry for the "benefit"—read "exploitation"—of the laundry workers. Needless to add that subject to the iron laws of capitalism, it can only compete in so far as it conforms to the tendencies of capitalism, which means the exploitation of the workers. Another pitfall and delusion for workingmen and women.

THE FACTORY WHISTLE.

Across the flats, at dawn, the monster screams;
Its bulk blots the low sun. Ah, God of truth!
To wake from night's swift mockery of dreams
And hear that hoarse throat clamorous for my youth.
—John McIntyre in McClure's Magazine.

Debs to Try Another Field.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10.—Eugene V. Debs, in a letter to a Chicago friend, states that he will surely attend the next convention of the American Federation of Labor as a delegate.

WAR TO THE KNIFE.

LABOR FAKIRS WHO MUST BE DRIVEN FORTH.

The Steel Strike, Its Cause and Its Results—Playing the Men for Political Reasons—Shaffer and His Unclean Record—On With the Socialist Labor Party.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 8.—As the class struggle rapidly grows in intensity, we are making a good deal of history in these, the long sultry days of the dog, and in this same history the old style inpure and simple school of Fakirdom is cutting quite a figure. But to one who understands the class struggle and its significance, it is an open question whether the capers of the Gompers, Shaffer, Dolan et al tribe is more ridiculous or contemptible. The fact is that they favor strongly of both.

Anyone who has in the last year and a half observed closely the contortions of the fakirs in this vicinity, can see that fakirdom believes that the old impure and silly trades union has about run its career. And all they are trying to do is to produce artificial respiration in the dying body, and thereby keep up their system of meal tickets a little longer. This is clearly shown when such organizations as the United Mine Workers are compelled to resort to such desperate and brutal methods as the infamous check-off system in order to preserve a semblance of an organization. As far as the check-off among the miners is concerned, that is all that fakirdom has contended for during the last year and a half. Dolan ("check-off Pat") has been one of the most active in supporting and working for this cowardly system of daylight robbery. Now at least one phestn-) robbery. Now at least one prominent official in the A. A. of I. S. & Tin Workers hints that the check-off ought to be put in force in that organization also. As the Flint Glass Workers and the Window Glass Workers have what is about equivalent to a check-off, it all resolves itself down to a question of meal tickets for the fakirs, and the ways and means thereof.

The fakirs of the United Mine Workers were very sudden in offering aid to the striking steel workers when they did not need it. On the other hand the miners scabbed it quite merrily on the striking firemen; took their jobs, broke their strike, and helped the capitalists beat them back to work, that is such as could get back. Of course it will now be in order for Mitchell and Check-off Pat once more to orate about those Socialist union wreckers, etc., etc. Rats!

I here and now make the broad assertion that the impure and stupid old style trades union is keeping down wages at the present time. So intent are the fakirs in pursuit of check-off meal tickets that the question of wages for the rank and file is largely ignored. In and about Pittsburg the market price for commodities and the demand for labor calls for much higher wages than fakirdom has dared to ask for in these days of "unparaleled prosperity."

For instance, the Carpenters scale calls for nine hours and $3 per day. Advertisements appear in the newspapers offering $3.50 per day. The bricklayers' scale calls for nine hours and 45 cents per hour. Advertisements appear in the papers offering 50 cents and 60 cents per hour.

In the last two years window glass has advanced 135 per cent. Window glass workers' wages have, all told, advanced about 17 per cent. While manufacturers are apparently divided into two camps—to omit the "Trust" and the "independents,"—yet their battles are only sham battles, for they get together all right and agree to keep stocks down and prices up.

The window glass workers, too, are divided into two camps, the Burns union, and the anti-Burns union. (Yoonin in this case sounds peculiarly rich.) Their battles are not sham battles. So between their clothes' line fights, their charges and contercharges (which are all true), their caterwauling and watching for a chance to scab it on each other, the question of wages during this season of "unexampled prosperity" is of little importance. Oh window glass worker, well did they dub thee "cinderhead."

Simon Burns is "president" of one faction, also a director in the American Window Glass (Trust) Company and advertises once in a while for scabs, and they tell us this is a yoonin.

In June of last year, steel bars were selling at 95 cents and $1 per hundred pounds. At the same time the puddlers were, by the voluntary action of the manufacturers, getting $6 to $6.12½ per ton. Immediately after the A. and A. convention of last year, Shaffer at Milwaukee signed a scale for puddling for $4.75 per ton, and this, too, without any pressure or demand from the manufacturers whatever. What he did it for only the devil and Shaffer know. But I presume he did it to injure the so-called union men, because nearly all puddling done in mills not controlled by the fakirs.

After Shaffer had thus invited the manufacturers to cut wages, of course they did it, and put puddling down to $5 a ton, or 25 cents better than Shaffer's dirty work. Had Shaffer about that time made himself as conspicuous about some of the mills as he is doing now, it would have gone hard with him. Evidently some of the sapheads in McKeesport have short memories.

When this year's bar scale was signed it was merely a repetition of last year's terms and prices, terms and prices paid voluntarily by the manufacturers during the last scale year simply because the open market afforded such terms and prices and a great deal more.

These terms and prices given one year ago were never incorpporated in this year's scale, and as a mater of course it was signed without one instant's hesitation by the manufacturers. This was heralded abroad by the Shaffer crew as a great victory by the A. A., won over the manufacturers.

The bi-monthly revision of the bar scale was due on July 1. It showed that for the previous sixty days the selling price of bars had averaged $1.30, thus, as per scale, bringing the price for puddling to $5.25 a ton, or a beggarly 25 cents a ton of a raise. The case in a nutshell is this: Fourteen months ago, with bars selling at 95 cents and $1, puddlers got $6 to $6.12½ a ton; now, with bars selling for at least $1.30, puddlers are getting $5.25 a ton. And this is a victory for organized labor, is it?

These are a few samples of fakir-ridden impure and simpledom. I might enumerate many more cases along the same lines. In and about Pittsburg workmen are not getting near the wages that the market affords. The fakirs are so busy looking after their own meal tickets—present and future—that the wages of the rank and file cut little or no figure whatever.

The sole purpose of fakirdom at present is to obtain what they are pleased to call "Recognition of the Unions," in order that dues may come in preferably through the infamous check-off system. This all means meal tickets for the fakirs, and only this and nothing more. Wages or any other temporary benefit for the rank and file are relegated to the rear until we obtain "Recognition of the Union." Wages are stationary, with the chances that winter will bring a downward tendency. Yet the price of living is constantly mounting higher and higher. Evidently fakirdom has concluded that the rank and file have had their share of this "unexampled prosperity."

The Pittsburg Buzzards' Roost, sometimes called the Labor League, is still alive and going through the motions. It is some time now since these intellectual giants and horny handed sons of rest have passed any resolutions condemning the legend "U. S. Mail" being allowed to remain on the trolley cars. This high-handed outrage against the sons of toil ought to be resented. I trust the league will look after this matter and do some more resoluting against it.

In the published accounts of the league's preparations for the Labor Day celebration I see that the bearded lady from Mount Washington and Me-Too Wyatt rather got the jolt. Is it possible that the populace are to be debarred from the sight of that cylinder hat and those luxuriant whiskers that adorn this "champion of labor" as he is hauled up Fifth avenue in a carriage that some body else pays for? Can such things be? Heaven forbid it. Evidently "boring from within" by half-baked, muddle-headed, me-too Socialists doesn't amount to much.

The great and burning issues now before the Roost are who shall wear the ancient plug hat, the big, red sashes, ride the Booth & Flinn cart horses and ride in the second hand livery hacks on Labor Day. Oh, ye workingmen, verily I say unto yau, great is the Buzzards' Roost and the members thereof!

THE STEEL STRIKE.

Much of the significance of this strike hinges upon the fact that the capitalist class: i. e., the Trust, is rapidly finding out that the services of the labor fakir to the capitalist class can be dispensed with. Time was, and not so long ago either, when the services of the labor fakir to the capitalist class were quite valuable. The capitalist and the capitalist class counted on these services, received them and paid for them in their own peculiar way. So we see, almost to a man, the so-called labor leaders of the past, while loudly shouting "No politics in the union," almost invariably landed either in a soft political snap or given fat jobs in the direct employ of the capitalist class, where they could do their dirty work even better than the capitalist can do it himself. We have the long list of serviles, the names of Powderly, Ratchford, Bishop, Garland, Jarrett, Nutt, Weihe, Eberhardt, Carney and scores of others. So much has this been the practice that it has come to be regarded as a rule and a matter of course. Otherwise Mark Hanna never could have coined the expression, "My Labor Lieutenants."

In these later days has come a change. The class struggle has grown deeper, broader and more intense. It is no longer a local question, no longer a question of a craft against a boss or firm. The whole question and situation has outgrown the labor fakir and his abilities. It has outgrown the old impure and simple, non-political, so-called trade union Thanks to the trust, that is fast sweeping aside the petty middle-class obstructionists and their political quacks of the Henry George and Bryan stamp, that is fast sweeping aside the old impure and simple trade union obstruction, with its stupid, crooked and useless fakirs. These are but the third man in a fight that keeps the real combatants apart so they cannot get together and fight it out.

This struggle is rapidly assuming all the characteristics and dimensions of a class struggle, a field and a struggle in which it will take a vastly bigger man than your labor fakir to cut any figure, and that, too, even though his name be Shaffer.

The trust, holding all economic power, is aware of the fact that the working class have no economic power. The trust, controlling all political power, has found out that the fakir has no political influence. So they, the trust or capitalist class, finds that the fakir is no longer a useful employee. Therefore, why employ him?

As a matter of course, Shaffer and his crew expected to follow in the footsteps of their predecessors and land in a good thing, and to that end Shaffer was willing to do any dirty work that the capitalist class required. It was for this reason that he gave his lying testimony befor the Labor Commission. It was for this he signed the cutthroat scale at Milwaukee. It was for this that, in the matter of wages, he has contended for pennies when it should have been dimes. It was for this that last fall he resigned his office and journeyed to Ohio and offered his services on the stump to state Chairman Dick, never dreaming but what that worthy stool pigeon of capitalism would jump at the chance, and Shaffer felt sure that he had an airtight mortgage on a fat job as soon as the election was over.

Judge, then, of Shaffer's astonishment when Dick informed him plainly that they would not employ him on the stump on any condition. You see even the capitalist despises your impure and simple labor fakir. So there remained nothing for him to do but scoot back to Pittsburg and hedge on that resignation. But Shaffer and the gang took the hint, and now that labor fakirs are not in line for sure things, Shaffer has changed his tune some about trusts. They are not quite so good a thing as he thought they were when he appeared before the Labor Commission as a paid sucker and liar. He even hints that this strike may bring about a change in political sentiment, etc., etc. All because he can't get a job on the dog wagon along with Garland and all the other worthies of that ilk! So if the dog wagon and its political jobs are not open to your poor but honest and hard working labor fakirs, then he must fall back on the old impure and simple and work it for a meal ticket a while longer; hence all this clamor for "recognition of the union," with the universal check-off as a possibility.

As to the strike itself, whether it is won or lost is of little consequence to anyone except the fakirs. When it is all over and "settled" there will be NOTHING SETTLED, least of all the irrepressible class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class. Any apparent benefits that may appear to come to the working class out of this strike will be as shortlived and fleeting as a little morning mist. No economic movement has been so thoroughly overestimated as this strike, unless it might be the Homestead fiasco. That was a strike purely to preserve the "aristocracy of Labor," and I say so—all opinions to the contrary notwithstanding. Fakirdom says this strike is to maintain the right to organize. It is not true. In this instance, the Trust does not deny to such mills as have been heretofore organized the right to still remain organized, but such mills as have been non-union shall remain non-union.

On general principles the capitalist class does not deny to the working class the right to organize. Oh, no! that would create too much controversy, and might awaken intelligent thought leading up to intelligent class conscious political action. They let the impure and simplers organize, and then get them to vote for and elect capitalistic legislators and judges who make laws and rulings to emasculate the trades union, and sandbag it, with deputy sheriffs, State militia and United States troops. Oh—the right to organize? Oh, yes, certainly, certainly, and it is this kind of politics that puts your dirty Judas of a labor fakir into political jobs.

The truth of the matter is that it is out of the power of the capitalist class to break up organized labor as the Socialist Labor Party will soon prove. This fight will not be fought out in the back yard of some paltry old wornout impure and simple trades union, but upon the great battlefield of the class struggle where the striker votes as he strikes, and strikes as he votes—against the capitalist class.

This strike has not been declared to preserve the existence of trades unionism, but to perpetuate fakirdom—only that and nothing more. The survival of trades unionism does not depend on the winning of this strike, but the survival of fakirdom does. It's a question of meal tickets for fakirs.

Many of the men who are now joining the Amalgamated Association are simply allowing themselves to be stampeded. They have given no serious thought to the matter, and do not really know themselves why they are doing it.

But there is a large element that have long since become disgusted with impure and simpledom and its crew of fakirs and will never under any condition go back. These men regard a union card granted by a bona fide union as a certificate of good character and a matter of some importance. These men before they again ask an organization for a certificate of good character will want to know three things:

First—That they need a certificate of good character.

Second—That the organization issuing said certificates of good character is worthy to do so.

Third—In view of Shaffer's past record they will require that the officer signing these certificates of good character shall have a little character of his own, in which case his name will not be Shaffer.

Mark is a hog. Mark knows it himself and everybody else knows it as well. Mark does not pretend to be anything else but a hog and not a very fancy hog at that. Just a plain, bristley, thick-hided, hungry, bribe-giving, money-grubbing, labor-sweating HOG, a magnificent type of the capitalist class. Mark is a candidate for the Presidency and thereby hangs a tale.

Last fall, scarcely had the strike of the anthracite miners been hinted at than the operators put up the price of coal 50 cents a ton. Two weeks after the strike was decared off, the Pittsburg "Post" in an editorial told tales out of school. It stated that if the 50 cents per ton held good for one year it would bring in $27,000,000. If the agreement with the miners held good for one year the miners would get out of this $7,000,000. This was the much boasted of victory that Mitchell and others shouted so loudly about at the time. Well, it was one of those victories for labor that need not cost the capitalist any loss of sleep. This was the prime object of this strike. The second purpose appeared when Marcus Aurelius, the hog, appeared on the scene in the guise of an angel of peace, and he used his "influences" to procure "a settlement of the strike."

Political capital was what this hog was after and he got it. Now it is hinted that Hanna can and will be once more called in to do the angel of peace act and sell the workingmen another gorgeous specimen of the gold brick. But we warn Mark that he will have to give our Dorry a job on the dog wagon. Otherwise the peace act don't go.

In this strike the Amalgamated Association workmen are either going to be gold bricked or their organization wiped off the face of the earth. I expect the latter result.

The developements of the last week show that Schaffer and Williams were discredited by the Ex-Board as to what actually passed between them and Schwab and Morgan on their first trip to New York. This proves that the Amalgamated Union is not a union at all, simply a disunion; a body disunited even at the head, where no man's word is good, where all suspect each other, and not without reason. Want of confidence in each other exists, and it required a trip to New York of the entire board to convince the board of just what Morgan did say. At this time there is a clearly expresed suspicion that Schaffer & Williams agreed to sell out and goldbrick the rank and file, but on their return to Pittsburg could not deliver the goods.

Every time Schaffer open his head he reverses and contradicts himself. Perhaps out of this experience the rank and file will learn that class conscious political action tending to a complete overthrow of capitalism is their only hope.

One thing is certain, the final result will prove all that has been predicted by our speakers in and about Pittsburg, and it will go hard with us but we shall leave no opportunity unimproved to expose the uselessness of the old impure and simple union and the crookedness of fakirdom.

In my opinion the fact has now been clearly demonstrated, that the old style trades union has not only outlived its usefulness, but that it has actually become an obstruction to the progress of society in general, and to the working class in particular. The rank and file of the working class are honest, patient under abuse, sadly deceived and misled by their so-called leaders, and far more intelligent than certain people imagine they are. It only remains for the golden truths of genuine Socialism to be inteligently and attractively presented and they will embrace them.

I am inclined to believe that some of our comrades are a trifle too sentimental in their feelings toward fakirdom, a little afraid that they will be called hard names. This fiasco of a strike has clinched my opinion that it must be war and uncompromiseing war upon fakirdom to a finish. These misleaders must be exposed and lashed out of the field with their crass stupidity, and their criminal practices. I hope that the party members and the members of the S. T. & L. A. will quickly come to a conviction that it is war upon fakirdom until it is exterminated. Then the working class can be taught class conscious politics with ease.

Knowing what we know, the time for decisive action has fully come, and hereafter any paltering with fakirdom by the Socialist verges on the criminal. Revolutionists are never popular until the revolution becomes a success. We are in for it, and so let it be—war to the knife, and on with the S. L. P. and the S. T. and L. A.

H. A. GOFF, Sr.

PHOTOGRAPHING TROLLEY EMPLOYEES.

B. R. T. Treats Applicants for Work Like Criminals.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has adopted a new system for identifying applicants for employment on its lines. It has a photographer at its office where applicants report who takes a picture of the man seeking work. As soon as prints are made from the negative, one is sent to each person whom the man has given as a reference.

A letter from W. W. Wheatley, general superintendent of the company, accompanies each photograph with a request for full information about the man. A carbon tracing of the man's signature is also enclosed. The photographs are unmounted and are of the size and style used in police records.

An employee of the company said: "The next thing the Brooklyn Rapid Transit will do will be to establish the Bertillion system in use by the police. Every applicant for work will be measured and his marks taken."

It is distasteful to the men to be treated as criminals and photographed, but they must submit or go without a job.

The company explains its action by stating that there were so many changes among employees on the system that stringent precautions to prevent men who have been discharged from other roads for theft or other serious offenses from securing employment were necessary.

As the company sends these photographs to other companies, the men claim that if these companies have a grudge against them they are thrown down. "It is scientific blacklisting," was the comment of a motorman yesterday.

TILLMAN DEFENDS HIS FACTION.

Denounces "The Commercial Democracy," Favored, He Says, by McLaurin.

UNION, S. C., Aug. 10.—Senator B. R. Tillman, addressing a big meeting here yesterday, discussed "The Commercial Democracy" advocated by Senator McLaurin. He said:

"The report is going the rounds that the mills are behind this new doctrine. I do not believe any such report. I deny that the mills and their owners want to turn the State over to the Republicans. I give them credit for more patriotism and for more sense. These mill people know that they would run into a stone wall and that the people are not for sale. I want to give a warning to such as have been misled. There are some of these weak creatures around, but I feel that all are not so foolish.

"In 1890 we had 400,000 spindles, and now there are about 2,000,000. The boom began when Cleveland was in the White House. He did nothing to help mills, nor did McKinley. The mills were built simply because they were found profitable here, because of the nearness of the field and the climate. Our goods entered China purely and simply on a competitive basis. The cry that if we do not join the Republican party we will bo backward is a humbug and a lie. It is common sense that if we have the goods and the prices we will sell the goods."

GRINDING LABOR.

TROY MANUFACTURERS AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC WAGE REDUCTION.

The Pure and Simple Labor Union and the Failures It Has Scored—History of a Memorable Strike—The Collar Trust and the Work It Will Do.

About sixteen years ago the Knights of Labor was in a flourishing condition in Troy. They had everything in sight organized, therefore, they had the collar girls of Troy in the K. of L. After they were well organized one of the bosses made a cut on a good grade of work that was going through, then came a strike. After a week of strike all of the bosses locked out the rest of the workers. The collar cutters were not in the union or in the K. of L. They were the "aristocracy of labor," and did not have any use for the common laborer as they were making good wages.

At that time a committee of three, consisting of an iron worker a tanner, and a laborer, was appointed to settle the strike, but when the bosses saw the kind of fakirs sent to settle the strike they started to have some fun with them. They brought out some of their goods, and asked their opinion of them, and enquired what they thought of the quality, etc. This knocked the committee speechless, and they had to dig out.

A man named Cauthnaugh was the tanner. He was a Canadian, and as he was the chief local fakir he was able to live like a lord.

Mansion was second to the chief, and holder of a job at present at Albany.

The third one of the bunch went in business after the strike and never worked after.

Although Cauthnaugh was the chief, Mansion was the moving spirit, and he got the chief to send for a state organizer and one named Hayes came. Mansion got the inside track of Cauthnaugh with Hayes and froze him out, and established headquarters at a well-known cafe near the City Hall, and enlisted a notorious politician as a go-between.

It was then the messages began to go thick and fast to the Troy Club, where the manufacturers held conferences. All the time while this was going on between the fakirs and the bosses, Hayes and his followers were attending the meeting of the girls. Hayes would get up and make a speech, and tell them that they had the bosses on the run, and before long the bosses would be on their knees begging them to go to work.

After the girls were out for several weeks, and as most of them were living from hand to mouth, and some of them had mothers to support, many went looking for strike funds. They had to make an affidavit that they were starving before they could get the stupendous amount of $2. Still, the poor girls could not see, while Hayes was preaching: "Keep together: don't give up," that he was getting the highest bid for his share.

Finally, there was a meeting when he had a dierent song to sing, and these are the words, without music: "Girls, it is no use keeping up this fight any longer. The bosses have everything all their own way. They have you in a bad place, and my advice to you is to go back to work and take anything you can get."

It was common talk that he got $5,000 for his job. The girls went back and received another cut, and they have been getting cut ever since. Of course, the union went to pieces. About five or six weeks ago one of the bosses put in a new machine that will do twenty-five per cent more work than the old one, and the girls were satisfied to work it at the same rate as it was piece work. The bosses could not see it that way, therefore, there was a strike, but is was of short duration, for there was plenty to take their places. There is a labor leader in the trade named McMahon, who called a meeting to be held in the City Hall about that time, to organize the girls. Some of the wiser fakirs got hold of him and told him it would be better to organize them secretly as some busybody night attend if it was public and spoiled their game. He took the advice and organized Local Union 65. Last week there was another call issued for a meeting to be held in the City Hall. The call did not state that it was for collar workers exclusively, so four of the comrades of the S. T. & L. A. went to the meeting but when Leo the Fakir saw the red buttons he held a conference with the National Fakir, Robinson, who was there to organide the poor lambs. Then they went right away for the chief of police and brought him there, and had him clear the room of all but collar workers. The red buttons had to get out in the hall leading to the room. The fakirs did not know that it was public property and he wanted the chief to put them out of the hall, but the chief told him that the red buttons had a right to remain in the hallway.

The members of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance have sisters who are collar workers and they will keep them posted and spoil this little game of more dues and initiation fees.

A word or two about the manufacturerers and how they fleece the workers is not out of place. A great many of the machines which cost from $40 to $150 are owned by the manufacturers, and they rent them to the girls for 50 cents per week. As the life of a machine is from 10 to 15 years and the bosses get $26 per year, it is a good investment. They have a well regulated system for cutting wages, as all of the large manufacturers have branch shops in the country where labor is cheap. Then they will begin to make the work in the city shop when they think they have the girls cowed into submission and give them another cut. Last fall in the gold parade all of the men collar workers walked side by side with their bosses, and they were the largest body of men in line of any one craft. They looked perfectly happy walking with their bosses as htey recognized that capital and labor were brothers. The bosses show them that they will associate with their help around election so that they can fool them a little longer.

The poor dupes will get on sometime, for it was but two months after election that brother labor and brother capital got into a fight. The little brother whipped the big brother, and it is always so when they fight on unequal ground.

We do not want to be called prophets but look out for a general tie-up of the collar industry of Troy. The Cluett, Peabody Company have increased their capital stock from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000, divided as follows: $2,486,000 preferred, and $2,514,000 common. This is a trust and if their firm swing it successful you can look out for a crash of some of the cockroach collar manufacturers of which we have a great many in Troy, before the strike is ended.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

OUT-GENERALED.

Pure and Simplers' Vain Attempt to Oust S. L. P.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 4.—The great "anti-injunction" meeting was held here on the public square last night. The capitalist papers had spread the news broadcast and a good big crowd turned out. The real object of the meeting was to counteract the influence of the S. L. P. The buzz-saw had been cutting deep into pure and simpledom and something has to be done. The S. L. P. holds agitation meetings every Saturday night during the summer, on the public square in front of the post office and the Chamber of Commerce. This spot is getting to be a warm place for the discussion of economics. The working class are taking kindly to our teachings and the capitalists have taken alarm at our success. Therefore the labor fakirs were trotted out to work through the C. L. U. for the interest of their capitalist masters. The single-tax, labor skinning, multimillionaire and mayor, Tom L. Johnson, readily granted the fakirs permission to use the rostum—a privilege refused the S. L. P.

The rostum has been decorated with electric lights and it was a fine show for the S. L. P. to see the fakirs, and dirty little politicians and office hunters with their wives and sweethearts seated there under the glare.

The motive for the meeting was to try and drive the S. L. P. off the public square but it didn't work. The rostrum is directly across the street where we hold our meetings and nothing daunted, we held our meeting as usual. Comrade Goerke introduced John Kircher for the S. L. P., who captured the crowd ahead of the C. L. U. and held them spell bound. When the C. L. U. appeared with a brass band and transparencies they were thunderstruck at the immense audience at the old stand of the S. L. P. which continued to stay with us. The C. L. U. chairman was a republican ward heeler in the first ward, Mike Goldsmith a bartender, who introduced that traitor Robert Bandlow, S. D. P. (shameless doomed party). The trades unionists who despise Bandlow left the rostrum and came over to our meeting. Kircher and Dinger took each fakir freak as they appeared and exposed them before 500 or 600 people. The beautiful illsmelling onions sat in a bunch.

Robert Bandlow and Max Hayes the traitors and hypocrites who were there preaching against injunctions, had themselves, stood with the N. Y. Kangs who applied for an injunction against our N. E. C. from issuing our party organ (The People). Another expelled member from the S. L. P., Andy Dugan, was there drunk and came into our meeting to create a disturbance. You may imagine how he was handled as the Cleveland S. L. P. is in no mood to be monkeyed with. Another was Doctor Tuckerman an office hunting reformer an old time Pop and Single Taxer whom Tom L. Johnson turned down as health officer. Now he is with the shameless doomed party crying "anti-injunction." Is it to be wondered that the rank and file despises these freaks and numerous others who are misleading the ranks of labor to disastrous results as per Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers.

We had three speakers, Kircher, Dinger and Veal, they held the crowd spell bound for three hours. It was a sight that made Bandlow weep to see how the trades unionists despised him. It will be a long time before the C. L. U. tries to chase the S. L. P. from the square again.

The capitalist dailes published items to boost Hayes, the gutter snipe reporters are friends of his. Bandlow is nearly done for and his time is short by the looks of that meeting, if I am any judge. Perhaps the Rev. Cooley, the Director of Charities under the single taxer, Tom L. Johnson, will give Bandlow a job as smallpox inspector, he was a statnch attendant of Rev. Cooley's church before his appointment to office. Cleveland is the worst hot bed of freaks and reformers and labor misleaders from P. M. Arthur down to Max Slobodin Hayes of any State in the Union. Down with the labor fakir, down with capitalism. Up with the Socialist Republic, up with the S. T. & L. A.

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WHAT MEANS THIS STRIKE? A lecture delivered at New Bedford, Mass., By Daniel De Leon, editor of the "Daily People, the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. 16mo. Paper, 5 cents.

REFORM OR REVOLUTION. A lecture delivered at Boston, Mass., by Daniel De Leon, editor of the "Daily People," the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. 16mo. Paper, 5 cents.

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TAMMANY TOUGH JAILED.

M'CANN PERSISTED IN DISTURBING AN S. L. P. MEETING.

Policeman O'Brien Frowned Upon for Doing His Duty—Featherstone's Man Held on Charge Despite Magistrate Brann's Action—Case Comes Up To Day.

An attempt was made by some Tammany toughs, members of the Cherokee Club, to break up an open-air meeting of the Socialist Labor Party, held corner of Seventy-ninth street and First avenue on Wednesday night of last week. The coolness of Comrade James Hunter, who was speaking, and of the other Party members present, prevented the attempt from being effective.

Policeman James J. O'Brien, of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, who was sent to protect the meeting, did his best to quiet the disturbance, but was compelled to arrest Christopher McCann, of 412 East Eighty-first street, an employe of the Department of Highways and friend of Deputy Commissioner William N. Shannon. McCann and his friends threatened the officer when he ordered them to desist from disturbing the meeting or he would lock them up.

The meeting was held about one hundred feet from the headquarters of the Cherokee Club, and the club members began to take an interest in what was going on when they heard the crowd heartily cheer the anti-capitalist and anti-Tammany denunciations of Hunter.

O'Brien had his hands full, as another officer who was present showed that his sympathies were with the thugs. O'Brien had to keep him in check also. Not until he took McCann to the lock-up did the disturbance end. The Cherokees, politicians and small boys followed, but the workingmen were too much interested in the remarks of the speaker to bother about the incident other than to denounce it as an outrage. "Its just like those Tammanyites," said one man, "they can't face the truth."

When O'Brien reached the station his superiors frowned upon him as he arraigned his prisoner. McCann was bailed out by State Senator Maurice Featherstone and led back in triumph to the club-house. The S. L. P. speakers immediately hurled a defiant challenge to any of the Cherokees to debate the question with them, but, needless to say, the challenge was not taken. The meeting closed with three cheers and a tiger for the Socialist Labor Party.

Tammany heelers freely predicted dire results to Policeman O'Brien from his act.

Yesterday morning Deputy Commissioner Shannon had a long talk with Magistrate Brann before McCann was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court. The result of it was noticeable as soon as the policeman brought his prisoner up to the bar. He charged McCann not only with having interrupted a political meeting sanctioned by the public authorities, but also with threatening to tear the uniform off his back and similar remarks.

"Well, I guess you were a little hotheaded,' was the first remark of the magistrate.

"Not at all," protested O'Brien. "I was very cool and knew perfectly well what I was doing. But I did not think that the fellow had a right to interfere with me because he is a politician."

"Did you tell him that you would arrest Mr. Croker himself if it were necessary?" demanded the Magistrate.

"Yes, sir, I did," admitted O'Brien.

"What occasion had you to drag Mr. Croker's name into this affair?" the Magistrate asked sternly.

"I did it simply because that man and his friends kept on threatening me with all kinds of things," the policeman explained.

"Well, I guess there was but little cause for an arrest," Magistrate Brann concluded, preparing to mark a decision on the complaint.

"I want this case adjourned," said O'Brien nothing daunted. "I have witnesses and I want them heard."

"All right," the Magistrate replied, evidently put out. "Get your subpoenas. I'll adjourn this case till to-morrow morning. The prisoner is paroled in the meantime.'

A FARCICAL HEARING.

Magistrate Brann's Trial of Public Disturber McCann.

Magistrate Brann turned the dignity of his court into an opera bouffe when Christopher McCann, the Cherokee Club member, who was arrested on Wednesday night by Policeman James J. O'Brien on a charge of disturbing a Socialist Labor Party meeting at Seventy-ninth street and First avenue and refusing to go away when ordered, came up for trial. A delegation of Tammany politicians from the upper East Side, headed by Deputy Highway Commissioner William N. Shannon and State Senator Maurice Featherson, thronged on the court bridge, assuming an attitude of hostility which indicated that the policeman as well the prisoner was on trial.

John J. Dooling, a member of the Cherokee Club and the Assemblyman of the district, acted as counsel for McCann, while Assistant District Attorney K. J. O'Conner conducted the prosecution. The three first witnesses were members of the Socialist Labor Party who had taken part in the meeting either as speakers or as committeemen. In trying to tell their side of the story they were so often interrupted by the Magistrate that Mr. O'Connor finally pointed out that laymen could not be expected to observe all legal technicalities.

The first witness, Jas. T. Hunter, who had been the principal speaker of the meeting, testified that he was constantly annoyed by McCann while speaking. He had to stop for a while, he stated, and was thus able to overhear what took place between McCann and the policeman. He was positive, he said, that he heard McCann say after he had been made a prisoner: "If you take me past that club I'll have you broke."

Magistrate Brann then asked, was it not a fact that he had been "pitching into" the Cherokee Club, and that was the reason that the Tammany men present resented such remarks; to which Hunter replied that if any man desires to ask a question he may do so.

"Was any question asked you at the meeting?"

"Yes."

"What was asked?"

"Why the Socialists persist in going around and creating trouble between capital and labor."

"What did you say to that?"

"I answered that Labor has no desire to create a disturbance, and any man that talked as did the questioner did not know what he was talking about. All that Socialists desire is that the machinery of production shall be owned by all the people, instead of by the capitalist class."

Here the Magistrate quickly changed the subject and said, "I don't care to hear your Socialistic principles; you're an orator, and I don't care to listen to any politics now. YOU SOCIALISTS ARE TOO INTELLIGENT, ANYHOW."

When the second witness, Ernest Katz, a bookkeeper employed in a Third avenue department store took the stand, he was asked by the magistrate:

"Are you a Socialist?"

"I am and I am proud to be a Socialist."

"How long have you been a Socialist?"

"For five years."

"Starting rather early?"

"Yes, as soon as I began to think for myself."

Katz said he was one of a committee appointed to preserve order at the meeting, and he declared that McCann was disorderly.

"Where did you pitch your tent?"

"We didn't pitch any tent."

"What did you do?"

"We erected a platform and spoke from that."

"What did McCann do?" asked the Magistrate.

"He disturbed the meeting with his loud remarks. He said the speakers did not know what they were talking about, and he shoved the bystanders."

"When a man asks a question, do you make a distinction between a Socialist and a Tammany Hall man?"

"No, but we make a distinction between a gentleman and a thug."

"What was the speaker talking about?" asked the magistrate.

"He was talking about Tammany Hall replied Katz.

"Ah, ha," said the magistrate. "The speaker was telling what horribly bad men Tammany men and the members of the Cherokee Club were, and then he expected that the men belonging to that party who were present would not resent it."

Edmund Moonelis testified along the same lines.

Assistant District Attorney O'Connor asked many questions, particularly those bearing on Tammany Hall.

Magistrate Brann stopped the assistant district attorney and said:

"This case has nothing to do with Tammany Hall or the Cherokee Club, Mr. O'Connor. This defendant is specifically charged with disturbing a meeting. Cut out all references to Tammany Hall."

O'Connor's face clouded over, and Magistrate Brann scowled at him, saying:

"What do you mean by scowling at me, Mr. O'Connor? Don't shake your gory locks at me."

"I have no gory locks to shake," replied O'Connor.

"Hyperion's curls and the brow of Jove himself," suggested a lawyer behind Mr. O'Connor.

"Very apt," said Magistrate Brann, who pretends to be a scholar.

The Magistrate ruled out all testimony bearing on what had been done or said after McCann had been placed under arrest. O'Brien himself was the last witness for the prosecution. He said that when he wanted to drive a boy off a stoop because the boy kept on yelling and hooting, McCann stepped in front of him and refuseed to go away. When he tried to go around him, he said, McCann placed himself in his way again.

"In other words," the Magistrate said, "you arrested the man because he stood in your way and not because he interrupted the meeting?"

The policman tried to explain, but was cut short by an imperative, "Did you or did you not?"

"I am not going to answer the question in that way, your Honor," O'Brien declared stubbornly. "I must explain in my own fashion."

"That's all," the Magistrate said, "I don't want to hear any more. Step away."

McCann then took the stand. Magistrate Brann first asked him if he had heard the policeman's statement and if that was correct, to which the prisoner hastened to give a negative answer.

"Oh, really, your Honor, " protested O'Connor against Brann's acting as counsel, "that kind of questioning——"

"All right," said the Magistrate, "let the man tell his story."

He told it without interruption, accusing the policeman, as before, of having arrested him merely because he informed him that the boy who caused the whole trouble had a right to be on the stoop from which O'Brien wanted to drive him.

"Did you interrupt the meeting?" asked the Magistrate.

"Not at all."

"Did you know what the speakers were saying?"

"I did not."

"Did they know it themselves?"

"Well," hesitated McCann, and the Tammany men in the courtroom grinned.

Thomas F. Brennan, a woodworker, living at 316 East Seventy-ninth street, said he was sitting on the stoop in front of the house and saw O'Brien grab McCann and lead him away. He did not hear the prisoner threaten the policeman and he was positive in his statement that McCann had not interrupted the meeting in any way. A moment later he testified that the meeting was held at least FIFTY FEET AWAY FROM WHERE HE WAS SITTING AND THAT HE WAS UNABLE TO RECOGNIZE THE POLICEMAN AT THAT DISTANCE.

O'Brien was put on the stand once more to testify that he had led McCann about twenty feet from the spot where he had arrested him and offered to let him go if he would keep away.

"Why should you not arrest him if he was guilty?" demanded the Magistrate.

"I wanted to stay to protect the speakers," O'Brien ventured.

"McCann is discharged," the Magistrate announced.

During McCann's examination the magistrate led him on in his own defense. To an outsider it appeared as if he had no need of the counsel before bench.

Assistant District Attorney O'Connor said later that the matter will come up again in another form.

McCann who is drawing the pay of a paver from the Department of Highways does not do any paving, his sole occupation is to drive Deputy Commissioner Shannon around in a buggy.

Police O'Brien says that Magistrate Brann said to him on Thursday that he (O'Brien) had no right to protect "those anarchists" as they were not entitled to police protection.

MINERS' CONFERENCE.

FAKIRS PREPARING TO DUPE MEN IN ALLIED CRAFTS.

They Are to Send Out Committees to Investigate the Matter—No Demands Will Be Made for Some Time to Come —No Action on Union Card.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 11.—Before adjourning at noon to-day the United Mine Workers' officials, who have been in session at Hazleton for three days, made the first move toward the desired union of the mine workers of all kinds. It is expected by next April to have the coal-hoisting engineers, the stationary firemen, blacksmiths, carpenters and teamsters who now have locals of their own join the United Mine Workers, so that every mine employee will be under one head and a strike will be a sweeping one.

The officials to-day directed the various locals (there is one at each mine) to discover the feeling of the members of the other five unions and do what they can to induce them to join the United Mine Workers. This work will be pushed vigorously and the delegates will be able to report at the meeting of National President Mitchell and the National Executive Board at Hazleton on August 27. Then it will be determined what more active measures are to be taken toward obtaining the end desired.

It is well understood among the men that there will be no general movement to obtain any demand from mine owners until the end of the agreement year, but hat in April next there will be a general effort on the part of every man employed in and about the mines to get an eight-hour day and a proportionate increase in pay, as well as the grant of several minor demands. It is hoped by that time to have forced all the non-union men out of the mines into the unions, and to be in position to declare the most extensive and damaging strike in the history of the trade.

No further action was taken regarding the union card, except that it was deemed best to allow conditions to remain as they are at present, to discountenance any more strikes and to allow the men now on strike to remain out unless the companies will allow the union Card Committees in the mines. Committees are also to wait on the operators and get their views on the question in order to report at the August 27 conference in Hazleton to-night to arrange plans for the coming conference.

LAVISH PROMISES

Made by New Appointee to Factory Inspectorship.

NEWARK, Aug. 9.—William H. Conklin, the Green street cigar manufacturer, who was yesterday appointed a deputy factory inspector by Governor Voorhees, to succeed George W. Taylor, says he is going to give up his private business and devote his entire attention to the work before him in Essex County.

"One thing I am going to pay particular attention to," he said, to-day, "is the employment of children in factories and shops. I am unalterably opposed to child labor, and you may be sure I will do my full duty in this respect.

"I had to go to work when I was 11 years old myself, and I know what it is. A factory is no place for a child. Boys and girls should be sent to school as many years as possible, not only for their minds, but for their bodies. It is very unhealthful to send a child to work too young. I feel as strongly on the subject as the Trades Council do, and I am going to do my utmost to stamp out the evil"

"I am a great believer in union labor," he went on, "although I have many friends who belive otherwise than the union men. Ithink organized labor is a good thing unless the members get too radical. Radicalism is a bad thing on either side, and I have always counseled moderation in settling questions of capital and labor.

"You may say this much. I intend to perform the duties of my office to the best of my ability, and without fear or favor. I intend to see that the labor laws are carried out by employers and employees alike. If I discover evidences of the employment of children in factories I will see that the owners and proprietors are prosecuted to the full extent of the law."

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR.

Two brief announcements which appeared in the News From the Field of Labor last week are worthy of extended notice, as they are pregnant with lessons upon the value of capitalism and pure and simple trades unionism to the working cass.

The first announcement was as follows:

"WAGE REDUCTION PROPOSED.

"FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 5—A paper was placed in circulation to-day among the cotton manufacturers looking toward a general reduction in wages of 15 per cent. If the reduction is agreed to it will go into effect September 3rd and will involve at least 25,000 operatives."

The second one read:

"TO DISCUSS WAGE REDUCTION.

"FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 9.—A meeting of the Fall River Cotton Manufacturers' Association has been called for next Monday afternoon, when it is presumed that the proposed reduction of wages will be discussed.

"No intimation has been given of the plan that will be adopted. Manufacturers favoring a reduction of wages persistently declare that they are in the majority but there seems to be a diversity of opinion concerning the details.

The outcome of Monday's meeting is awaited with intense interest in this city."

It is likely that the proposed wage reduction will go into effect as stated, as the overstocked condition of the print cloth market at Fall River makes such a reduction necessary, if improved sales are to be the order of the day.

That this necessity is, unfortunately for the working class that must bear the brunt of the evils of capitalism, too true, is shown by the fact that such a reduction as the one contemplated was proposed earlier in the year.

It was not adopted then, however, because another expedient that of curtailment, which resulted in loss of employment and great hardship to thousands of operatives and their families, was resorted to instead. Now that this expedient has been exhausted, the proposed wage reduction is again revived, with greater prospects of adoption, because of the necessities of the present situation.

In no industry has the march of mechanical invention been as steady and as great as that in the textile industry.

From the invention and use of Arkwright's spinning jenny to the invention and use of Northrup's loom there has been a steady increase in the productive capacity of the operatives, accompanied by an intensification of labor and a decrease of wages.

The increase in the productive capacity of the operatives has been estimated to be over twelve hundred fold; the intensification of labor has been in the increased number—from 1 to 4—of faster running looms which the operatives must look after; while the fall in wages, in Massachusetts has been, according to a series of articles published in the American Wool and Cotton Reporter for July, 1900, fifty per cent in the preceding twenty years.

The average yearly wages paid in the cotton factories in Massachusetts, according to the census of 1890, was $345. This is $100 less than the average yearly wages paid to all other labor in the United tSates, according to the same census.

Massachusetts is the leading textile State in the country. As such it is believed to pay better wages than is paid in the cotton industries of the South especially in its chief competitor South Carolina.

In Massachusetts the operatives have been organized for years in pure and simple trades unions. These unions have invariably proven helpless in the face of the many disastrous curtailments and reductions which have overtaken their unfortunate membership. And what is more, they have through the macinations of their misleaders fastened the yoke still more securely around the necks of the operatives.

Proof of this may be found in the first quarterly report of the Cotton Mule Spinners' Association for this year.

During the three months covering this report, this association was compelled to pay out nearly $2,000 in stoppage pay, or out of work payments, because of the curtailment of production already mentioned in the earlier part of this article. This left a deficit of $390.20. The report goes on to say: "We regret to state that what seems a repetition of the conditions of 1894-5 appears to have overtaken the cotton industry. The stoppage of the machinery began with the new year."

To solve the question of the unemployed thus created, the association decided,, in view of the deficit on hand, to gradually drop, on an average, ten members a week from the stoppage pay list!

Could anything be more impotent? Could anything be more helpless than this solation of the unemployed problem, which throws the membership of this pure and simple union upon the charity of others, for how are they going to continue to live, if not by such charity, work and trade union assistance having been denied?

As to the reductions, this association has advocated the passage of legislative bills, prohibiting the making up of lost time, the employment of women and children between the hour of 6 a.m. and 6 p. m., and the levying of fines for alleged imperfect work by the manufacturers.

The first two bills have repeatedly failed of passage, while the last has passed, only to turn out to be a dead letter, only interpreted in favor of the employer and against the employee.

Yet the secretary of this association, the "Honorable" Samuel Ross, is a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and an advocate of "labor" legislation!

It is about time that the textile workers realize their situation.

Other inventions more marvelous than their predecessors are looming up. The Crossley loom, an English invention, for instance, will double the capacity of the weavers. A man who attends one loom now can, by this invention, easily attend to eight. The loom will revolutionize the cotton industry.

With such facts staring the operatives in the face, the futility of saving the parings from wages caused by fines, etc., is too apparent. Such measures will not prevent the greater wage reductions which are bound to come because of these new inventions.

Nothing short of the ownership of the capital of the country by, for and through the working class, will solve the problem. When that is accomplished the exploitation of labor will cease. And with the cessation of the exploitation of labor will come the absence of curtailments: those intermittent panics of capitalism. Textile workers give up your pure and simple unions, and theid capitalist political misleaders. Join the Socialist Labor Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party, which favor the ownership of the capital of the country by, for and through the working class.

SHAFFER'S STRIKE ORDER.

Demoralization of Strike Situation Forced Him to Act.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 7.—Shaffer has issued his order. It was put out in the spectacular way characteristic of this expreacher, who seems to be fond of limelight effects. He is already notorious for his mysterious exits and entrances on the stage of his operations. First you see him and then you don't. The stage is suddenly darkened and he vanishes: then "bing!" and he pops up like a jack-in-the-box, in the full glare of the calcium, with the band playing hard. Now he is at strike headquarters, and while he is supposed by everybody to be there still, he is heard of at some strike center in a disguise of old clothes, with one eye glued up and a clay pipe in his mouth. Then he fades away and is next heard of in New York. He shows in his manifestoes and statements the same fancy for startling surprises.

Night before last he gave it out that he would issue a ten days' notice the next day to the manufacturers that a general strike would be ordered. Instead, however, of sending notice to the manufacturers yesterday he put out his strike ukase and said that the manufacturers had had notice enough.

Such a manoeuvre might have been expected from him after the way he had been blowing hot and cold for nearly a month, and doubtless the strike order would have been discounted if it had not been that it seemed to everybody in Pittsburg who could think at all and who realized the dilemma that Shaffer was in, that there was every reason in the world for believing that he would delay the strike order to the last in the hope of a miracle that would save him and the "union" from disaster. Even at McKeesport, where the union men have been said for a week and more to be eager for a strike, the steel workers were skeptical when they heard that the order had gone forth.

They refused at first to believe it in the face of Shaffer's statement that he would first serve notice on the interested companies.

What every one wants to know now is how Shaffer came to issue the order so suddenly. It was known yesterday that he had been empowered to issue it on Friday night, to take effect at the same time as is now fixed, but it is to be supposed that he obtained the consent of the Amalgamated Executive Committee to anticipate. Shaffer's reasons are not forthcoming. It is concluded, however, that district and lodge presidents reported to Shaffer that the men already on strike were getting restive, that the defections from the strikers' ranks at Wellsville were having a bad effect, and that the talk that the order would be delayed and perhaps not issued at all was demoralizing the actual and prospective strikers. Shaffer, it is supposed, then issued the order in sheer desperation, taking a short cut through the difficulties in which he had involved himself and the "union" by his "aggressive diplomacy" and his backing and filling.

So strong was the kick against his vacillation that no other course was left and he finally decided it was best to "go down fighting," as he said last week.

The text of his strike order is typical of the preacher.

It reads:

"Brethren: The officials of the United States Steel Corporation have refused to recognize as union men those who are now striving for the right to organize. The Executive Board has authorized me to issue a call upon all Amalgamated and other union men in name and heart to join the movement to fight for labor's rights.

"We must fight or give up forever our personal liberties. You will be told that you have signed contracts, but you never agreed to surrender those contracts to the United States Steel Corporation. Its officers think you were sold to them, just as the mills were, contracts and all. Remember, before you agreed to any contract you took an obligation to the Amalgamated Association. It now calls on you to help in this hour of need.

Unless the trouble is settled on or before Saturday, August 10, 1901, the mills will close when the last turn is made on that day. Brethren, this is the call to preserve our organization. We trust you and need you. Come and help us, and may right come to a just cause. Fraternally yours, T. J. SHAFFER.

Shaffer said this in explanation of the call:

"The call goes to the Vice-Presidents of the districts of the mills owned and operated by the National Steel Company, the National Tube Company and the Federal Steel Company, as well as to the officials of the mill lodges. No notice has been or is being sent to the managers of the mills. We think their notice has come from the outside, and that they have had warning of this ever since the inauguration of the strike. That ought to be sufficient."

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

It has been pointed out from time to time, in this column that there was a movement afoot to consolidate the coal mining industries of various states.

It appears from the news from the Field of Capital for the week ending Saturday, August 10th, that this movement has now assumed national proportions; and that it is being promoted by methods peculiar to capitalist and capipatalism—methods that are not wholly scrupulous, to say the least. If practised by a trade union, those methods would cause that trade union to be denounced as "inimical to the progress of the community," "coercive," "destructive of the rights of the individual and of property," etc., etc. But, as the greatest capitalists of the country are interested no one has as yet entered a protest or questioned the legality of the proceedings.

According to rumors in financial circles, J. P. Morgan and his associates are forming a national $300,000,000 Coal Trust, which it is intended shall embrace and include the minor coal trusts already organized in the various states. This intention has met a temporary set-back in the refusal of certain mine owners in Indiana to sell their properties for less than what is termed by the Morgan interests exorbitant prices.

To overcome this obstacle, the promoters, of the national $300,000,000 coal trust have issued an ultimatum to the minor coal trust of Indiana, in which it is stated that if the minor trust does not become a part of the larger organization before winter, the latter will ship the products of the miners of West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Kentucky into the Indiana market and undersell Indiana miners until they are either forced to accept the prices offered for their properties or are ruined.

These tactics are not new. They have been and are being resorted to in other states with the same end in view.

Says Seymour Bell, the British Commercial Agent in the United States, in the course of a report on the coal and coke trade of America:

"Morgan and Vanderbilt and the Pennsylvania Coal interests appear to be trying to coerce other coal interests not owning railroads, particularly those of the Ohio coal fields, and prevent them from selling at a lower price than railroads that work coal mines, by denying to them transportation facilities except upon their own terms. Federal laws forbid discrimination in rates, but it is an accepted fact that rebates are allowed to the large trusts and coal opertors sylvania and elsewhere there is no doubt that the Morgan interests which are also friendly to the roads concerned."

Having won by such methods in Pennpart of the great railroad consolidation, will win also in Indiana.

The control of the fuel supply, in fact, all supplies of the country, has become necessary to the protection and preservation of the great capitalists interests of the country, now more closely allied than ever before. By controlling supplies, or in more exact terms, the natural resources of the country, competitors are eliminated at the outset: they have nothing with which to start no matter how great their possession of other capital.

Among the other important news of the week from the Field of Capital was the formation of a $300,000,000 soft coal consolidation by E. H. Gary and his associates. Whether this consolidation is the same as that in which Morgan is interested, or that in which Morgan is interested, or whether it is another one, is not clear.

The Brass Trust absorbed more companies in Connecticut. A combination of Baltimore Brewers was incorporated as the Gottlieb-Schmid-Strauss Brewing Company, with a capital of $5,000,000. 9 prodigious undertaking, to be known as the National Wholesale Grocery Company, with a capital of $100,000,000, was also announced. The plan is to combine ten per cent., or 270 of the wholesale grocery concerns of this country into a trust. This company and the one to organize the retail grocers of Philadelphia, will create an economic revolution in the grocery business. A project is afoot to consolidate the passenger steamship lines on Lake Michigan. The plan will be consummated at the end of the excursion season. Finally, the Goulds have secured control of the Mexican National and the Mexican International Railroads. This will give their system of railroads—the Missouri Pacific—an outlet to the Pacific Coast, as well as an entrance into Mexico, toward which the capitalists of this country are now turning their attention.

WEAVERS' ASSESSMENT BURDEN

Beginning to Make Trouble in Paterson Silk Strike.

One hundred and fifty-four ribbon weavers in the Johnson & Cowdin mill in Paterson, N.J., returned to their looms yesterday morning. They quit work Thursday afternoon, and the report spread that it was the beginning of a general strike among all the silk-workers of the city, but it developed that the Johnson & Cowdin weavers quit because six of their fellow workmen refused to pay the assessment of 10 per cent, which has been imposed by the unions for the support of the strikers in other mills. Johnson & Cowdin mill has been giving at every pay pay to the "unions," but some of the workers said they would no longer pay, and remained at work when the other weavers left the mill. As soon as the weavers quit work, committees from the "unions" asked Superintendent Schmutz to discharge the men who would not pay the assessment. He refused, saying he had no fault to find with their work. The committee finally induced the men to consent to pay.

The strikes now in progress are maintained by assessments on those who are working, and this refusal to pay is regarded by the manufacturers as the first sign of a break, which they say is bound to come before long, as many of the operatives are grumbling over the long-continued assessments enforced by the "unions."

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue Newark, N. J. 135

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peschine ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 486

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary K. Wallberg. 408

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 W. 143d st Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p. m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday at above hall, Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Suscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129½ W. First street, corner Spring. 435

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Westville Branch mets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie Co., S. L. P., meets 1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., in Flarence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee st. Everybody welcome. Open-air meetings every Sunday evening, cor. Main and Church sts.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy st., San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

THE PARIS COMMUNE

is a land mark as being the first administration manned by the Working Class. Consequently the workingman should be familiar with the history of the Commune —its birth, its growth, its death. The capitalist press has persistently distorted the facts relatinve to the Commune, and Socialists, more than any one else, should be thoroughly equipped with the truth regarding this famous uprising of the proletariat. For this purpose an excellent book is

BELFORT BAX'S SHORT HISTORY OF THE PARIS COMMUNE.

It is a compact book of 132 pages, and gives in an interesting style a running account of the Commune from its inception to the murderous orgies of the capitalist troops the last week in May. The chapter headings will give a fair idea of the scope of the book:

Introduction—Prologue—The 18th of March, 1871—The Central Committee and the Reaction—The Election of the Commune—The War Begins with Disaster for the Commune—Concerning Various Matters—The Internal Administration and Policy of the Commune—The Free Masons, the Committee of Safety, and Rossel—The Last Days of Paris—The Entry of the Versaillese —The Barricades — The "Commune or Death!"—The Commune Is Dead!—The Civilized World and Its "Thrill of Horror"—The Hostages—The Lessons of the Commune.

Cloth, 50 cents.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb driven cattle,
Be a hero in the strife,
—LONGFELLOW.

A DAMAGING CONFESSION.

The capitalists who are back of the Steel Strike and those into whose stocks the strike is eating, or, to use Stock Exchange parlance, both the "bears" and the "bulls," are indulging just now in odd language. They are talking about a strike

> "that will deprive an indeterminate number of thousands of men of their wages, and bring privation to a great many homes."

What, "privation" after only a few weeks' abstinence from work!? Then after all, it is true that American Labor is but a few days removed from the Poor House? Accordingly, all the high-sounding phrases about the "large earnings" of the American workingmen were so much buncombe, and all the statistical tables "showing" them to be the depositors of billions of dollars in savings banks are so many forgeries?

Old is the warning to place no trust in him who "blows hot and cold." Out of their own mouths the spokesmen for capitalism stand convicted of mendacity. Either they lie now, or they lied then: billions in the savings banks and privation swiftly following a strike do not go together. This would suffice to throw the gentlemen out of court. But this were not punishment enough. Before throwing them out as unreliable witnesses they must be thrashed as double-dyed falsifiers.

It has been again and again proven, from the very figures furnished by the official statisticians, that the "billions of savings" imputed to the workingmen do not belong to the workingmen, but belong to the middle class and to classes that are parasites on the capitalist class. From reports innumerable the fact has stood out clear that all the allegations about increased earnings, set afloat by capitalist sources and retailed by the Labor Lieutenants of the capitalists, are pure fabrications, and it was shown that they could not be other than fabrications: absolutely and relatively, the earnings of the working class have declined. The masses of the workers are poorer to-day than they were a generation ago.

The present lamentations of the capitalists on the score of the privations that stare the Steel Strikers in the face raise a monumental commentary on the drift of things. That industry, that has risen to the highest pinnacle of distinction, that has centered the highest wealth in itself, that stands defiant of international competition, and whose chiefs scatter millions in "bounties" with a profusion that dazzles the eyes of the world,—that industry, according to the testimony of the capitalist press itself, rests upon the backs of men only a few days removed from the Poor House; they have toiled and delved, in many departments stripped to the waist, and in all the departments under atmospheric conditions of heat and dust that consume life, yet all that notwithstanding, while the idle "directors," "President and Vice-Presidents," stockholders and stockjobbers are scattering around in luxurious living and ostentations bounty the wealth produced by these workers, the workers themselves, as a matter of fact, remain in such close struggle with the wolf at their doors, that the instant they lay down their tools, the wolf leaps across their threshold, and privation jumps at their throats.

It needed not this strike to know the fact. What the strike has accomplished is to bring it out as damaging confession by the robber class itself.

And such is the plight that Capitalism and its Organized Scabbery or Labor Fakirs have brought these wretched men to.

ANOTHER INDICTMENT.

Now that the case of the Kangaroo Social Democrat Morris Eichmann, of Hoboken, N. J., can be said to be settled, in that the indictment brought by THE PEOPLE against the gentleman's and his precious party's political corruption has been nailed so fast on their foreheads that even they have desisted from the attempt to shake it off, it is time to nail another indictment on that scurvy crew. This will be done in the same way, documentarily.

It will be remembered that in the spring of the year THE PEOPLE charged the said Kangaroo Social Democrat, Morris Eichmann, with having accepted the nomination of the three capitalist parties—Republican, Democratic and "Citizens' Union"—for the same office for which his own party had nominated him, to wit, Justice of the Peace, and that he, a member of a party that claimed to represent the interests of the workers and to stand upon the class struggle, exemplified the purity of his political conduct by running simultaneously on the "anti-capitalist and Labor" ticket of the Social Democracy and on the pro-capitalist tickets of the Labor fleecing and shooting Republicans, Democrats and "Citizens." It will be further remembered that THE PEOPLE announced at the time that the official documents proving the charge were at this office for inspection. The yells of "lies," "liars," "scab," etc., etc., rose wild, as will be remembered, from the Kangaroo Social Democratic camp, and sundry other doublings and twistings were indulged in, but the yells gradually subsided and the doublings and twistings gradually fell into catalepsy: so many were the people who availed themselves of the offer to inspect for themselves the documents in this office and who must have given square pieces of their minds to the "Volkszeitung" and its poodle, "The Worker," that even these lumps of turpitude had to cave in as they did. We shall now have history repeat itself.

Before us lies "Public Document No. 43" of the State of Massachusetts. It is entitled "Number of Assessed Polls, Registered Voters and Persons who voted in each Voting Precinct at the State, City and Town Elections, Together with the Number of Votes received by Each Candidate for a State Office in the year 1900." On page 226, under the caption "Representatives in the General Court [that is, the Massachusetts Legislature], Worcester County, Continued," there appears this entry:

"Frederick W. Bateman of Harvard, Republican, 865.

"John C. Smith of Fitchburg, Democratic Social, Democratic, 437."

The Kangaroo Social Democratic John C. Smith, for Worcester County, Mass., true to the Armory building and corrupt political practices of his party, stood on the ballot as the nominee of both his own and the Labor fleecing and shooting Democratic party.

Now let the Kangaroo Social Democratic fugleman yell "lies," "liar," "scab," and start in, as in the case of Eichmann, to resort to their usual three-card monte game. It is a fit prelude for the whipped whelp hole into which they regularly and fitly land under the cowhide of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

[N. B.—The official document above quoted from is in this office for inspection.]

MODERN MEXICO.

A news item recently appeared in these columns, and in other papers too, that ran thus:

> As a result of the strike of engineers on the Mexican International Railroad, President Diaz has issued strict orders prohibiting strikes in the Republic and proffering Government aid if necessary to break any further strikes like that of the engineers. In return the railroad management has promised not to re-employ any of the strikers.

These few lines tell more completely the tale of recent developments in Mexico, and betray that country's actual social stage more accurately than all the essays, syndicated and otherwise, that periodically sprout forth on the "Land of the Montezumas." It is incomparably more full of information than the essay on Mexico that appeared this January among that remarkable serial on the 19th Century. Indeed, that essay was, compared with this short news item, mere tinsel and hollow sound.

The news item simply records two facts. What lies back of them? This: That at some previous time the Railroad Company, having a strike on hand, got Government troops to help it out; that, the strike being squelched, the Company made its peace with the strikers, reinstated them, of course on the Company's terms, soothed their lacerated feelings with capitalist taffy, and allowed the resentment of the strikers to be turned and vent itself against the Government.

To guard against this, the Government now engages, on its part, to prevent strikes, but exacts from the Company a pledge NOT TO RE-EMPLOY ANY OF THE STRIKERS. This may seem to be a plain case of capitalist log-rolling. Log-rolling it is; but it is not capitalist log-rolling. What does it mean?

During the last twenty years there has been such an in-pouring of American capital into Mexico that the impression is prevalent that Mexico has been suctioned into the sisterhood of capitalist nations. That she eventually will be is undoubted, unless headed off by the Social Revolution. That she is not yet, the above news item denotes; and it furthermore denotes that the feature of Mexican development, just now, is a struggle, on the one hand, between the old feudal element that wrenched Mexico from Spain, in the first instance, and subsequently cast off the stockjobbers' domination that the Third Napoleon sought to fasten upon her, and, on the other hand, the upstart capitalist element, partly made up of foreigners and partly of smaller holders of land. The former holds the reins of Government; the latter is growing, as capitalism has always done under such circumstances, like the underbrush in the shadow of the tall trees, that it undersaps and eventually causes to crumble down. In the progress of this process of capitalist undersapping, the feudal ruling class of Mexico has experienced the effect upon it of the capitalist dealings with that portion of the country that, to the feudal land-holders, are essential as "peons," and which to the capitalists are essential as proletarians. This peon-proletarian element naturally gravitates away from the feudal lord and under capitalist domination. The feudal Government of Mexico seeks to check this tendency, if not to stop it altogether. The method it has adopted is to deprive the capitalists of a means of "becoming solid" with the peon-proletarian element at the expense of the ruling feudal class.

A hightly interesting course of a development this of Mexico promises to be. It certainly will furnish a fascinatnig variation to the gradations through which landlordism declines and capitalism rises.

WEALTH-SWEATING CAPITALISTS.

Would anyone like to gauge the average intelligence, on an international scale, of the capitalist intellectuals on the social economic question? Then let him turn to the New York "Evening Post." The rest of the press, whether American or European, is, of course, capitalist as much as the "Post," nevertheless whatever the circulation and general standing of this, that, or the other paper may be, the "Post" enjoys a unique "editorial" position internationally. In England as in America, it is looked upon by the capitalist world as the most intellectual of their journalistic productions, and the best capitalist dialectician. The way it is quoted by such continenal writers as Leroy-Beaulieu shows that the Continent shares the opinion of Capitalist England and America. The "Post" is the best gauge of the average international capitalist intellect. Now, then, what says the "Post" concerning a leading corollary of the irrefutable Socialist principle that the capitalist is a parasite, pure and simple, doing no manner of work, therefore producing nothing, yet living on the fat of the land? This is the "argument" in refutation:

> "All Socialist ideals are included in the ambition to despoil the capitalist. He is to pay everything. Who is to pay when the capitalist is finally abolished no Socialist ventures to predict."

In other words:

> "The ambition of the robbed is to despoil the robber, but the silly robbed should stay their silly hands. Let them consider that when the robber is finally abolished, the robbed could no longer pay their bills."

That is the best capitalist dialectics can produce. And that is one of the luscious fruits of the capitalist intellect!

Implied in the "Post's" dialectics is a "theory of economics" not less choice than the above "reasoning:"

If the final abolition of the capitalist is tantamount to a suspension of wealth production, the inevitable conclusion would be the economic theory that wealth is not the product of labor, but the spontaneous outgrowth of idleness; in short, that the genus capitalist is a wealth-sweater.

It were hard to determine which of the two—whether the "Post's" dialectics or its "theory of economics"—the dunce's cap should be awarded to.

That cap gives the measure of the average intelligence of the Social Question possessed by the capitalist intellectuals.

Who will deny that, in the conflict between the two armies that are now organizing and drawing up against each other—one having such a dunce's-cap emblazoned on its banner, the banner of the other bearing the device "Labor Alone Produces All Wealth"—the former is bound to be annihilated, while the latter will triumphantly lead the race?

THE BUGABOO OF BOSSISM.

It is not from the moral point only that the "Good Government" municipal brigade is despicable; it is equally so from the intellectual view point. As the municipal campaign approaches, the cry of "Bossism" increases, raised from that quarter. The cry has now reached the cartoon and the anecdote stage.

An anecdote now set in circulation is to the effect that an Italian who applied to a Judge for naturalization papers, and who was asked who made the laws of New York, answered promptly and with much candor: "Dicka Da Croka." A leading cartoon in the same line represents Dick Croker to the right standing arms a-kimbo, a crown on his head and an ermine mantle on his shoulders. The ground on which he stands is marked England, and behind him is a poster inscribed "Wantage." At the other end of the picture, on ground marked "United States—New York," is a dove-cote with the inscription "Tammany Hall." Up in the air, and flying from the direction of Croker in Wantage, England, to Tammany Hall, New York, is the Tammany leader Carroll, in the shape of a carrier-pigeon, carrying, fastened to a leg, a slate purporting to contain the municipal candidates whom King Croker has dictated for Tammany to adopt. Carroll is carrying the orders of "Boss" to the "Bossed." Both anecdote and cartoon mark the "Good Government" intellectuals moral and intellectual bankrupts.

They are intellectual bankrupts, inasmuch as the natural inference that a thinking man would draw from their anecdotes and cartoons is just the reverse of what they are constantly claiming. They are constantly claiming that Croker is a dullard and ignoramus, and that Tammany Hall consists of bleeting sheep. Now then, the cartoon in question, for instance, is a high encomium on Croker, and, by inference, quite creditable to Tammany Hall: If indeed, arms-a-kimbo, a man can, from such great distance and without physical power to enforce his behests, dictate to a large body, that man must have great intellectual powers and no ordinary degree of moral strength; and, inversely, it takes no slight degree of intellect and of moral elevation for a large body to appreciate such a portent and accept his decrees. The cartoon amounts to a panegyric of Croker and his men, from the "Good Government" gentry who decry both.

On the other hand, these gentry record their own moral bankruptcy in what is an obvious attempt to conceal the real source of Croker's power, seeing that, to reveal that, would be to uncover themselves: There is no mysticism about Tammany Hall. It is a hard matter-of-fact concern. Its members want a living without work, and in brigand style they avail themselves of the jungles of capitalism to organize themselves with that singleness of purpose: ditto, ditto are the purposes of the "Good Government" folks, only that they have less intelligence than the Tammany Hall band of brigands: these recognize the need of one-man power for the success of their felonious purpose, and evolve such out of their own midst, while the "Good Government" gang, being honey-combed with would-be Crokers, whom in their hearts they admire and would be only too glad to emulate, work at cross purposes, each trying to be the Croker, and thus are unsuccessful as organizers, with the final result that the well organized set of Tammany brigands gets the best of the rabble of "Good Governmenters" every time,—accidents, of course, excepted.

When the "Good Government" gentlemen howl "Bossism," what they mean—each individual howler—is to get a chance to plunder the public crib for his own benefit, and to the exclusion of his helpers. Hence it happens that these reformers have regularly gone to pieces every time accident get them into power.

Reports from various parts of the country show that the Socialist Labor Party has opened up its campaign in good style. Its speakers have taken to the street corners again, and there is plenty of material in new illustrations, they are making it hot for the capitalist defenders. Two national organizers are at work all the time, and several states have men busily employed. Then there is an unusual demand for speakers in the different localities. Those men who have not yet taken the platform should commence now. This is the season to break in, so that by the closing mouths of the campaign there will be no trouble over a lack of speakers. The proper method is to fix upon a subject, study it in all possible bearings, work out your argument, and find good, apt points with which to illustrate it. Focus everything upon your theme. Do not try to cover too much ground. The field is so large that there is a tendency to ramble all over it. That has a bad effect. An audience will not be held by random comments on innumerable events. It is far better to speak to one point for ten minutes than to speak to a dozen for an hour. There are plenty of subjects for speeches, and the party members should prime themselves up, get into the movement, and help the work along.

"Justice," the organ of the Single Taxers of Delaware, rejoices over the fact that the Countess of Warwick has recommended all workingmen to read Krapotkin and Henry George. "Justice" says this is worthy recognition, because George had "more in common with Krapotkin and Tolstoy than with Marx and Engels." That is right. What he had in common with them was the fact that he did not know what he was talking about.

NO CAUSE FOR GRIEF.

News comes from England that H. M. Hyndman, long the leader of the Social Democratic Federation, has withdrawn from the organization and given up "English Socialism" as a failure. It might be safer to await official confirmation of the announcement. Nevertheless, two circumstances combine to render the news item trustworthy: first, our knowledge of Hyndman and his organization, as portrayed in these columns more than once, and the further circumstance that the item places in quotation marks the reasons given by Hyndman for his action, to wit:

> "The working class are not sufficiently penetrated with class-consciousness and class antagonism to make an effective revolutionary propanganda possible."

Not slight is the value of corpses in the health-promoting study of the human body. Let the Socialistic corpse named Henry Mayers Hyndman be placed upon the dissecting table of the Social Question, and answer in death the good purpose that there was not in it to answer in life.

It is a common thing with people of narrow horizon to impute exclusive features to occurrences that happen in their own immediate neighborhood. Villagers, suffering from the pest of gossip, are often heard to say that there is no place like their particular village for back-biting; uninformed workingmen are frequently heard to say that the make-up of their particular craft is "peculiar"; Jingoes assert that patriotism is a native product of their particular native heath. This is all false. Back-biting is a universal affliction of small communities or coteries; machinery has wiped away former "peculiarities" of individual craftsmen; patriotism, both in the good and the bad sense, is a native growth wherever man is. And so with Socialism. It is not "English Socialism," as Hyndman calls the thing, that is "a failure." What is a failure is a thing not at all peculiar to England; it is a thing that grows spontaneously out of the Utopian mind, and as such minds are not the exceptional bane of any one country but afflict all, "English Socialism," so-called, is an article that turns up everywhere, everywhere is a nuisance, and everywhere is a failure.

Utopianism in Socialism is a term that to-day, with the ripened experience of the militants, is no longer circumscribed to the limits it had when Engles wrote about it. Since then a number of specimens have come under observation who theoretically offer not a flaw in their economics, aye, even in that important portion of Socialist tenets that may be termed its sociology. Their theories are sound as a bell on "surplus value," its source and what it leads to; and the term "class struggle" is written of by them with elegance and eloquence.—But only written of. In practice all their preachings go by the board. The matter with these people is that they lack the intellectual fibre, usually also the physical fibre, requisite for consistency, and concrete application. They eschew the struggle; they are logomachists. Of this genus Hyndman is a specimen.

The writer and talker, down to these his last utterances, about "class consciousness" and "class antagonism" was one of those who, not quite 12 months ago, supported the Kautsky resolution, declaring the possibility of "impartiality" towards the working class on the part of a capitalist government; and so zealous was he in his support of that bit of Utopianism that he acted like a boer towards the delegation of the S. L. P., which took firm ground against the resolution; he went even so far on that occasion as to try, though unsuccessfully, to arrogate to himself the right to cast the vote of the sturdy Irish delegation.

No wonder Hyndman has found out that sort of "Socialism" to be a failure; he is not the first, nor will he be the last. Nor is it any wonder to hear him now throw, as he does, the blame of his own pusillanimity upon the working class. It is ever so with the gentry whose "class struggle" is on their lips, and who throw up the sponge after some years of inevitable failure in the attempt to throw down the battlements of capitalism with fine-spun phrases, rhetoric and posing.

The Celtic, which arrived in New York last Sunday, is the greatest thing afloat. Her tonnage is 20,880 gross, and she is 700 feet long, 75 feet beam, and 49 feet deep. She is a fair physical representation of modern capitalism. It would not be sense to try to run her down with a birch-back canoe, nor will it be sane to try to hold her back, when under full steam, with a top string. Yet that is the equivalant of what the pure and simple unions are doing when they fight capital with "capital." They have their bark canoe, and it was once good. To-day it is the coffin of the man who hopes to win a battle in it.

Two more men have met their death in the construction of the Frick building, in Pittsburg. This makes a total of seven killed, and many injured. The workingmen are talking about the building being "hoodooed." So is every building that is put up under present conditions. The hoodoo is capitalism, and the only way to break it is to abolish it.

LO, THE WHIPPED WHELPS!

Readers of THE PEOPLE will surely be desirous of knowing what answer did the "Volkszeitung" and its English weekly edition, "The Worker," make to the complete and crushing refutation of their false report, concerning the conduct of the Alliancemen at the Sprague strike, by the Sprague strikers themselves. Some of our readers, not yet knowing the Kangaroos as well as we, expected a retraction, and admission of error. Well, as to the "Volkszeitung," it has uttered not a sound since. Relying upon the dullness of its standbys, and that they are impervious to information from the outside, it pulled in its head, drew its tail between its legs, and, like a cur, "lay low"; but it had its poodle, "The Worker," make an answer. Here it is in full as printed in its issue of August 4:

> "JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES."
>
> "The organ of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. publishes a statement, purporting to bear the signatures of a considerable number of men in the Sprague Electrical Works of East Orange, N. J., denying all the allegations about the conduct of the Alliance in the late strike there, as published in The Worker of July 21.
>
> "Our information was derived from what we believed and still believe to be credible sources. The reason why we cannot publish a rebuttal with a list of signatures appended was explained in the original article. That reason is, as there stated, that the firm has forbidden discussion or criticism of the strike settlement and has power to punish any who openly disobey its command. It is easy to get signatures to a statement of which the employers approve, but not so easy to get signatures to a statement injurious to them. In the nature of the case, we can present no further evidence without breach of faith.
>
> "The question has now become, therefore, a simple question of veracity between The Worker and the organ of the S. T. & L. A. We believe that in all essential points our statement was correct. We cheerfully leave it to our readers to judge by the past conduct of the two papers, which better deserves belief. And we leave it to the thousands of machinists, cigarmakers, and others who, although they knew nothing directly of this case, have in other cases, had personal experience of the peculiar policy of the S. T. & L. A. as led by Mr. De Leon and as executed party by Mr. Hickey, to judge whether our statements were not highly probable."

Completely exposed, its every charge nailed, "The Worker" comes out with this whipped whelp's whine.

It takes a man to admit he made a mistake, and retract; but neither would a man sit down and fabricate falsehood as the "Volkszeitung" and "The Worker" do. Consequently, to expect a correction from such sources was to look for flowers in the ditch. These organs of the Organized Scabbery, discredited all around; their dirty pets among the cigarmakers and other unions thrashed right and left; they have no weapons but calumny. And their cause being of the vilest, known to them to be so, they justly respect it so little that they care not what filthy weapons they use in its defence, or what disgrace they bring upon themselves.

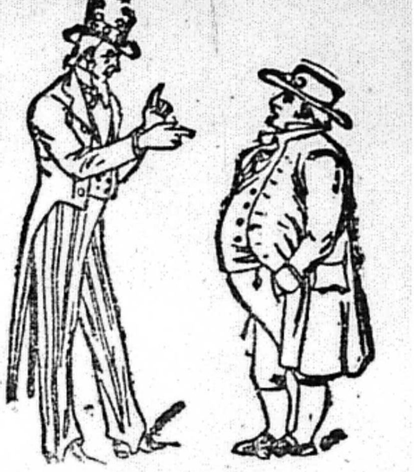
It is a positive misfortune that the cause of "pure and simpledom" fell into such hands as the "Volkszeitung" and "Worker." A decent discussion becomes impossible. It is calumny, backed by blackguardism, that they resort to as their only argument. There is nothing to do but smite them hard, and crush them out as one would centipedes.

Let the "answer" be read carefully. Let the picture of the doubling cowards, drawn by themselves in that "answer," sink deep in the readers' minds; and let also the brazen impudence of the thrice and thrice again nailed scabby liars not escape, with which, in desperado style, they seek protection from their own past and notoriously infamous conduct. Let, in fine, the answer serve as a touchstone for decency: He, whose whole being does not revolt thereat, is not worth a decent man's consideration.

Mr. Martin Fox of the Iron Moulders' Union has won for himself a place as the chief strike breaker in the country. There has not been a strike among the molders for some time that he did not settle to his own satisfaction, and to the dissatisfaction of the men. He swept them aside, and ignored all their complaints. He went to see the employers, and when he fixed things there, he returned to the men, and fixed things also. Fox is not the improved style of labor fakir, but the number of defeats into which he has courageously led the men shows that he is still in working order.

The robbery of the smelting works at Vallejo, California, must have been done by a man worthy to stand with the greatest and best of the pillars of capitalist society. "He used the gifts which God had given him"—and we are told always to use such gifts—and he tunnelled his way to a fortune in gold that is worth a quarter of a million dollars. There is no reason why he should not have it. The persons who were to get the benefit of it did not deserve it any more than he. The miners who mined it were paid miserable wages. The workers who refined it were paid miserable wages. The man who stole it received the "wages of abstinence," which is always good. What difference does it make whether one thief or another gets the goods, so long as those honestly entitled to them, the working class, do not?

Austria has many grievances against America, but none more bitter than the fact that America is slowly but surely taking is tack trade away from it. For several years Austria has been secure in the Oriental market, and tacks, carpet tacks, brass headed tacks, tacks for straw matting, and it is safe to say, tacks for bicycle punctures, were a state matter. They were produced cheaply by poorly paid workingmen. Now America steps in, and takes that tack trade away! The Consul-General at Vienna writes that the matter has aroused the country, and that America would do well to be on its guard. She can produce tacks for the Levant, India, and Japan at prices beyond Austria, and the business is worth pushing. Still care must be taken. Austria is a market for American goods, and there is no telling what may happen were she to lose her dearly cherished trade in tacks.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

UNCLE SAM—Look at the holy show the capitalist parties are making of themsleves!

BROTHER JONATHAN—That the capitalist parties are in a bad plight no intelligent man will dispute. So far I agree with you. But I can't follow you when you throw your lot among the workingmen. The capitalist class may be, no doubt is, bad enough; but the workingmen are worse yet.

U. S.—Worse?

B. J.—Certainly. They are despicable; they are vulgar, corrupt, stupid; in a word, they are rotten.

U. S.—That's strong language, and, what's worse, unjust.

B. J.—I know you think differently of them. But, if you knew them as I do, you would think differently.

U. S.—I do know them.

B. J.—No, you don't. You know them only theoretically. If you were a manufacturer, like myself, having to deal directly with, and in that way having a practical knowledge of them, you would think of them as I do.

U. S.—Do you mean to say that you come directly in contact with your workingmen and that your practical knowledge of them justifies your opinion of their being a rotten lot? Do you really come in such direct contact with your employees? From all that I know you don't

B. J.—Well, I don't know every employee——

U. S.—Do you meet any?

B. J.—I meet the officers they send to me.

U. S.—Are there any of your employees among them?

B. J. (after a pause)—No.

U. S.—Accordingly you are not in direct touch with your workingmen, and surely cannot form an opinion as to their being a "rotten lot" or not.

B. J.—But I have enough to do with their representatives. Am I not justified to judge of the men by the class of people they choose to represent them before me?

U. S.—It is these representatives, then, that you consider rotten?

B. J.—Yes, they are. You know nothing of them. Let me tell you. These fellows the officers, set the men on a strike and then they come to me with proposals to "settle." Sometimes I yield for the sake of peace and give these officers the bribe they hint at; other times I don't. But is not such conduct corrupt?

U. S.—Certainly.

B. J.—Then, again these officers come as committees making certain demands. They start to bluff and bully, show such crass ignorance and viciousness that you feel like kicking them out at first; but all you have to do is to humor them a little; they are easily flattered; and before you know it they give up their demands. What do you call that?

U. S.—Rotten, no doubt.

B. J.—That's what I meant.

U. S.—Now, Jonathan, you make the mistake of your life when you judge your employees, the rank and file of the working class, by these officers. These fellows are as corrupt as hell, as ignorant as blocks, as dull, vicious and perverse as it is possible for men to be. That is all true as to them, but it is all false as to the rank and file.

B. J.—But they elect these corrupt and rotten officers.

U. S.—Yes, but not in endorsement of their rottenness. They do so out of misplaced confidence. Your opinion is a justification of the policy of war that Socialism and New Trade Unionism pursue against these officers. They are the labor fakirs. Among the evil they have done, that of placing the working class in such a bad plight is not the least. The rank and file is pure and decent. When it becomes known and asserts itself the enemy will respect it, and that is one point gained in such a battle as this. Right you are about the leaders; try and become acquainted with the rank and file. You will soon have to do with them; they are kicking their rotten leaders out fast. Woe to you if you allow yourself to be lulled into security by the knowledge you have of and your contempt for the fakirs.

Mr. Shaffer, who has been leading the steel strike, has shown himself to be a thorough craven. His first large bluff was called by the trust, and he threw up his hand. His second bluff, that of tying up all the mills, is called by the fact that he does not control the mills. On each occasion he tried to wheedle a little crumb out of the Trust so that he could go back to the strikers and boast of what he had won. But he has been allowed to boast of nothing. He is the most thoroughly discredited "strike leader" in America to-day, and it will require the united endeavor of the Brotherhood of Amalgamated Labor Fakirs to retain him in his position. The fact that he still stays is a direct insult to the intelagence of the steel workers.

The Republicans are "pointing with indignation" at the Brooklyn Bridge, and are at the same time placing the blame for the accident on Tammany. The Republicans have strong hopes of crossing that bridge to victory. While the Republicans are "pointing," Tammany is feeding its followers with clams and other arguments, and still collects the tribute that the Republicans desire.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognised.]

He Wants to Know.

To THE PEOPLE.—I want to see the workingman get his rights, but think it impossible for him to get them all at once, as you seem to advocate.

I believe the election of W. J. Bryan would have been a good thing for the working class. He favored the establishment of a Department of Labor. Would not that have been a big help to us? He is opposed to trusts and monopolies, and is against the iniquitous protective tariff, under which the rich have built up their fortunes. The fact that Mr. Bryan was fought tooth and nail by the capitalists is sufficient evidence of his friendship for the people who earn their living.

Also, please explain the action of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance members in taking the places of union trikers in the Sprague Electrical works, at East Orange, N. J.

HORACE GRINNELL.

Kansas City, Mo., July 31, 1901.

[1. McKinley favored and signed a bill establishing the "Industrial Commission." That was to be a sort of "Department of Labor." Has it turned out such? No; could not. Gifts to Labor from Capitalist sources are "Greek gifts." The "Industrial Commission" has turned out a fresh source of corruption. It is an asylum for the Labor Fakir. So would any other "Department of Labor" filled by capitalist politicians. Whoever stands on a platform that denies the abolition of the wage system of slavery is an arm of capitalism. The case fits Bryan.

2. Labor does not oppose Trusts, it seeks to appropriate the Trust. The middle class capitalists seek to destroy the Trust. That would set civilization back, if the Trust-smashing feat were possible; as it is impossible, the attempt betrays middle class visionariness. The case fits Bryan.

3. The "free trade" capitalists are as iniquitous fleecers of the workers as their "protection" compeers. Experience is ample on that. The case fits Bryan.

4. It is not correct to say "Mr. Bryan was fought tooth and nail by the capitalists." The statement implies that he was fought by "all the capitalists." This is not true. Bryan was fought by SOME capitalists, while other capitalists fought McKinley tooth and nail, and tooth and nail fought for Bryan. Instances: Clark of Montana; Tillman, the manufacturer and fleecer of South Carolina; Senator Daniel of Virginia, who got Cleveland to send the military to break the Pullman strike; Whitney and Lamont, traction employers, skinners and shooters of workingmen; the silver mine barons who have the rifle diet as the standard diet for their men; etc., etc., etc.

5. The DAILY PEOPLE of Sunday, July 28 and the 1st of this month, marked copies of which have been mailed to you, contain complete explanations of the Sprague strike matter, said explanations being emphatic refutations (signed by scores upon scores of the strikers themselves), of the lie which our correspondent seems to have swallowed and which should serve him as a warning to be on guard against folks whom he must now have found out to be fabricators and circulators of falsehood.—Ed. THE PEOPLE.]

"Observations on the Road."

To THE PEOPLE—I have been traveling westward, "touring" from Texas to California. The Socialist Labor Party is the only LIVE Socialist organization here in Los Angeles. The Social Democratic Party lay-out isn't very much in evidence. Free platform at Central Park daily at 3 p. m. affords all kinds of freaks a chance to tip off the "Kingdom of God." Bob Ingersoll and any old thing from Goldbuggery to penny-ante skullduggery. I heard W. A. Corey, the S. D. P. writer, and as a speaker he isn't in it with the kindergartens of the S. L. P. His talk was of a sentimental character. The "Christian" Socialists are a rare lot of antediluvian curios. They seldom fail to get tangled up in their arguments, and Bellamy's "Equality" seems to be the sheet anchor of their faith. One of their speakers that I have heard said: "Of course, we don't intend to put the laboring class on top, for there will always be rich and poor under any system of government." Skin (scratch) a "Christian Socialist" and you will find a capitalist thimblerigger. I shall go to San Francisco on the 6th proximo and I intend to "paper" the route with copies of the WEEKLY PEOPLE. Los Angeles is a great middle class town, but on every hand is evidence of the squeezing-out process going on; with the extermination of the crook-ridden trades unions and the middle class, the S. L. P. is going to find a fruitful field for propaganda work.

Was down to San Pedro last week and heard a debate between Ince, an organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and F. N. Tuttle, of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, on New vs. Old Trade Unionism. Tuttle made his opponent look like thirty cents. The vote on the proposition stood 34 to 13 in favor of New Trade Unionism.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 23.

A Valuable Document.

To THE PEOPLE.—Inclosed find a postal card from a pure and simple fakirated trade union. Comment is hardly necessary. All that may be needed is a little bit of biography. The manufacturers spoken of are Newmark & Co. They advertise as "the only Union shop in town in the United Garment Workers of America." Said firm had a law suit with a Chinaman here in town a couple of months ago for violation of contract. It appears from the evidence that the firm contracted with said Chinaman to furnish 25 Chinamen for one year for so much. The Chinamen went to 'Frisco to procure his help, and brought them here and worked for part of the time. Then the firm backed down and tried to bunco the Chinaman. Hence the suit.

Up with the S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P.! Speed the revolution!

GEO. C. TUCKER.

Los Angeles, July 31.

[Enclosure.]

Local Union, No. 267, Brotherhood of
Painters, Decorators & Paper
Hangers of America.
Meets every Tuesday evening,
438 South Spring Street.
Los Angeles, Cal., Jul. 27, 1901.

Dear Sir and Brother:

All members of Painters' and Paperhangers' Union are hereby notified to send in their measure at once for suit of overalls for Labor Day Parade. Same will be paid for out of the Treasury and charged to each member's account. The order must be in the hands of the manufacturers by August 10th, so attend to this at the next meeting. A fine of $5.00 has been placed against each member who neglects to participate in the parade. No one will be excused unless at least 50 miles from the city or on account of sickness. This fine will not be remitted under any circumstances.

By order of Local Union, No. 267,
FRED. S. LUCE,
Recording Sec'y.

[N. B.—The original postal card is in this office for inspection and edification. —Ed. THE PEOPLE.]

News From Holyoke, Mass.

To THE PEOPLE.—That there is only one step from the sublime to the ridiculous is aptly demonstrated in our local labor world here at present.

The movement of organized labor, which promised such good results early in the summer, has been run into a chaotic state by the ignorant and selfish schemers who are at the head of it at present.

There was a boycott levied against the summer resort (Mountain Park) of the Holyoke Street Railroad Company, because the three firemen at the power house refused to join the firemen's union, although they received the same wages and had the same hours as did the other firemen. The boycott proved a partial failure; so, instead of gaining wisdom by experience, the mule spirit of ignorance cropped out and the boycott was extended to the main lines of the company and all good unionmen were expected to abstain from riding on the cars except during the hours of 6 to 8 in the morning and 5 to 8 in the evening. This edict has brought much inconvenience to people who were otherwise well disposed towards organized labor and much ill feeling is thereby created. Of course the enemies of labor do what they can to stir up matters to such an extent that one hears nothing else now but discussions on strikes, boycott, etc.

The leaders of the boycott have right along maintained the argument that President Loomis of the Street Railroad Company was the whole trouble in preventing his employes under threat of discharge from employment. Mr. Loomis, having claimed otherwise, the matter was finally tesed last Saturday night when all the conductors and motormen were invited to take a secret ballot as to whether they wanted to unionize or not. The vote resulted in 104 against, and only 21 in favor of it.

Instead of profiting once more by experience, the Central Labor Union at its Sunday meeting voted to make the boycott more stringent and to "fight capital with capital," by hiring busses to convey people back and forth in opposition to the electric cars. This insane thing is likely to be extended long enough until the fall elections when the political finish will be given to this farce-comedy. Of course, every good union man will then be expected to vote for the enemies of President Loomis whom the boycott leaders will surely name themselves.

And who are these leaders? The President is T. J. O'Connor, a young man and late aspirant for city clerkship on the Democratic ticket, now register of voters for three years appointed by Mayor Chapin, Rep. The Secretary is Edward Dowd, a bricklayer and at present Democratic Alderman for two years. There are two more Democratic Aldermen, members of the Central Labor Union and they have quite a following of supporters and hangers-on. Thus it is seen that the forecast is by no means an idle speculation.

Mr. Dowd, tried the same game on a smaller scale some five or six years ago but was blocked by a few socialists. Mr. Dowd, then got out of the Central Labor Union, and did his best to smash it, in which he succeeded to considerable an extent too.

M. RUTHER,

Holyoke, Mass., Aug. 3.

The Strike.

To THE PEOPLE—The strike of the machinists, as far as Milwaukee is concerned, is over. The men have been defeated. Their employers have gained every point. The strike, which was declared on May 20, was practically lost a few weeks after its start, though Business Agent Holmes, who conducted the strike here for the International Association of Machinists, admitted defeat only yesterday. But this same personage declares that his organization remains "intact," with "an increased membership." Does not this pure and simpler understand the conflicting nature of his own statements?

Have not the manufacturers adopted certain propositions under which they ignore entirely the workingmen as an organization, while they would have the workingmen as individuals only? What remains then of that organization of machinists with its "increased membership?" This is logic, so common among the fakirs.

By accepting the demands of the bosses the men have ignored the existence of their own organization.

The strike, then, has been lost; the bosses will be able, better than ever, to skin their employees; and consequently will gain strength financially. On the other hand, the Socialist Labor Party, or rather the first time the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance will reap a rich harvest from the failure of old trade unionism to do anything for the working masses. These masses cannot but become tired and disgusted with repeated defeats on their side. These defeats set men to thinking.

It was but yesterday that we saw them march in the parades of the Republican party. We further saw how these men (employees of the Allis-Chalmers Co.) honored a McKinley by leaving their work when he passed the works of the Allis-Chalmers Co. They have marched; they have voted for prosperity and they were told it was there.

They went on strike and were advised to stay out for that prosperity could only be gotten by fighting "capital with capital."

Poor dupes! Firstly, misled by political fakirs, and secondly, by fakirs that have both a political and economical tint!

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Aug. 1. H.B.

Rev. Putty-Cheeks on the Pacific Slope.

To THE PEOPLE.—The religio-politico-labor fraud and parasite, the Rev. Charles H. Vail of New Jersey, delivered a lecture in San Jose on Monday night July 21st.

Notwithstanding the fact that the "Reverend" was well advertised in the daily press and heralded on flaming posters as "the distinguished orator," and "national organizer of the Social Democratic party," the Assembly Hall in the Sleeper's Building was about half-filled with an audience of about 150 people, there being a fair sprinkling of wage workers; the rest were made up of "Appeal to Reason" "Socialists," small traders and Kangaroos.

The "Reverend" was a study in sleekiness and fat reminding one strongly of a well fed ministerial parasite. His countenace is not an honest one, bearing the unmistakable stamp of the pulpiteer demagogue, in fact he being in some respects a fit co-worker with the Rev. "Job" Harriman, as the nature and character of of his actions during the meeting well illustrated. The chairman of the meeting was the young ex-Reverend F. C. Malkmes, who Kangarooed clinging to the coast tails of "Job" in his precipitous exit out of the party.

The Rev. C. H. Vail became uneasy on seeing several red buttons in the audience and before commencing his discourse on "Socialism" he occasionally cast a furtive glance at a red button a comrade was wearing who sat directly in front of him, seeming to realize he was soon to feel the force of the Arm and Hammer which he had learned to respect on numerous former occasions.

The fun commenced with "questions." Comrade E. B. Mercadier, taking the floor, asked: "How do you reconcile the position you assume that the S. D. P. is a class-conscious revolutionary movement when in the face of cold hard facts your party makes political bargains with the Republican and Democratic parties as well as permits its members to accept office from the capitalist class?" The "Reverend" turned to the chairman and then to the questioner and remarked "would the gentleman ask a question instead of making a speech?" The comrade quickly retorted: "Do you call the action of Carey, a shining light of your party, who is a member of the Common Council of Haverhill, Mass., and who voted to appropriate $15,000 for armory purposes, the act of a Socialist or that of a representative of the capitalist class? Now, do not dodge the question." The "Reverend" refused to answer the question stating that as National Organizer of the S. D. P., it was his business to make "Socialists" (? ? ?) and not to discuss "tactics." (Applause from the Kangaroos which is followed by hisses.) Mercadier replied: "You have been following these tactics in the East"—the "Reverend" nodding an approval and a jesuitical smile parting his chubby cheeks. "You dare not answer the question," shouted the comrade. This started the Kangs, some of them rising from their seats yelling: "Mr. Chairman, he came here to disturb the meeting." "Throw him out!" shouted one by the name of Hartman, who is an adept at cleansing spittoons and performing other dirty work for the S. D. P. The commotion raised by the Kangs was drowned in hisses at their actions and the cowardice displayed by the speaker in refusing to answer the questions.

Comrade E. E. Rouner rose and asked: "How many Social Democratic parties are there?" The "artful dodger" again refused to answer the question, he remarking that "they will all be united after the 29th of July." (? ? ?)

Comrade Louis Zimmer followed next with the question: "Are not Socialists when elected to office expected to practice what they preach? The answer that the "Reverend" made to this inquiry stamps him as being either guilty unpardonable ignorance or guilty of being a deliberate falsifier.

"Yes, but some do not, as in one instance in Bellville, Illinois, where a Socialist has been elected thrice in succession and this Socialist constantly acquiesces with the capitalists." The Rev. Chas. H. Vail must be aware of the fact that Lami, the Socialist referred to who is a member of the S. L. P., was unlawfully expelled from the Common Council in Bellville, Ill, for being too zealous in exposing the foul schemes which the representatives of the capitalist class, including the city attorney, were endeavoring to foist upon the public. Being unlawfully expelled and as a tribute to his staunch stand against the capitalist class he was renominated by the S. L. P., and elected and has since, if I mistake not, been re-elected. A comrade attempted to deny the false statement of the "Reverend's," but was refused a hearing.

Following this the floor was thrown open to five minute remarks by non-members. The chairman in his announcement stating that all those who cared to speak in favor of Socialism could take the platform. Comrade Mercadier responded to this invitation and said:

"Mr. Chairman, workingmen and workingwomen, In all meetings held under the auspices of the Socialist Labor party we never refuse to entertain a question on Socialism, including 'tactics.'" No sooner had he said this when up jumped the chairman and the "Reverend," the chairman interrupting him with the remark:

"We will not permit any discussion relative to any difference between the two parties as to tactics."

"Then you refuse to permit me to proceed?" answered the comrade.

"Yes, I do," responded the chairman. With this Mercadier quietly left the platform. The audience manifested its disapproval in various ways, some hissing, some murmuring "that isn't fair," while a voice in the rear end of the hall was heard to say: "You're a pack of cowards." This again excited the Kangs and one of them threw a fit by hopping to the front of the stage, his arm and index finger extended in air and shouting like a Comanche Indian on the war path: "Mr. Chairman, Mr. Chairman, this is an open meeting, but we bar all questions on tactics. Is it not so understood?" The chairman and the "Reverend" nodded approvingly.

To conclude the Kangaroos and their sympathizers were highly incensed at being put to the expense of bringing the "Reverend" to San Jose and not making any "Socialists" in return for their investment.

With all the worn-out "Reverends" in the S. D. P., it would not be amiss or inappropriate to rename it the "Reverend Social Democratic party."

S. L. P.

San Jose, Cal., July 27th.

True to Their Interests.

To THE PEOPLE—I should like to call the attention of the Socialist Labor Party members and the DAILY PEOPLE readers to the conduct of the Kangaroo Social Democrats in this section of the country. Bessemer, Ala. (a city of workers), has a branch of the Springfield, Mass., contingent located there. Koeple, a bartender, is the prime mover, in fact, he is the whole cheese in this State. The local is made up of men with middle class instincts generally, and of course it has, Social-Democratic like, its quota of lawyers.

One would think, that, being so far from the base of operations in Springfield, the rank and file of the branch would be earnest, class-conscious workingmen, but we find in them nothing akin to the stamina and backbone that so characterizes the militants of the S. L. P. when a traitor to his class is found in the ranks.

The last legslature of Alabama made an extra court circuit in Bessemer and appointed a judge for the same, leaving the appointment of the solicitor to the solicitor of this county (H. Heflin). Now it was a chance for some young rising lawyer of Bessemer to make a name for himself. Petitions for the appointment were many and varied, and among the applicants was B. F. Baxley, a member of the Social Democratic branch. Of course, he was supposed to know nothing about it, as certain members of the branch were attending to it for him. They were all very much crestfallen when he did not get the appointment as one of them remarked to me, "Well, it don't make much difference anyhow, he'll get more 'work' now than if he was the solicitor; but that's the way you are treated wherever they find out you are a Socialist!!"

A lawyer named Estes got the place. He is an old-time Democrat, and not a bit "Social" either. So much for their pull with the captalist politicians. This is an elective office two years hence, so we expect to hear from him again.

Another incident I shall mention is worth notice. The Third Regiment of the Alabama Natonal Guard had its encampment in Birmingham last month. The Bessemer Rifles are a part of this regiment, and went with its full complement of men, and among them was this would-be solicitor, Benjamin F. Baxley, member of the Social Democratic branch of Bessemer.

I have mentioned these facts to some of the members of the S. D. P. branch. The first happened last March, and the latter on the 8th of July, and they have had ample time to suspend or expel the offender; but as I have before remarked, they lack the stamina and backbone of the men in the Socialist Labor Party, whose TACTICS alone will free us from this capitalist system and its degrading influences. They "never withhold a blow at error lest we make an enemy."

D. D.

Adger, Alabama, August 2.

Cheers from Across the Borders.

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE—I have been instructed by Section Hamilton, S. L. P. to send you a copy of the following motion, moved and seconded. That Section Hamilton sends their congradulation on the stand that was taken by the Party 2 years ago July 10th, as we can see that the Party has been purer and cleaner since that Vomit.

A. McKenzie, Organizer,
Section Hamilton.

Hamilton, Ont. Aug. 4.

From Hamilton, Ont.

To THE PEOPLE.—I believe that it must be a great deal of pleasure to the comrades when they read of other cities and towns being in the same fight as themselves, and it also encourages them to more activity in the cause that is dear to all good comrades.

Here in Hamilton, Ont., the Party has been holding their regular Saturday night open air meetings since the first of May and you can bet we have had a good time with the pure and simpler, the labor fakir and the police. But they were all disposed of without even a notch in the Buzz-Saw. The speakers that have been taking part at these meetings are Gordon Barrott, Shipiro, Warner, McKenzie and Roadhouse who has done the bulk of the speeking and has downed the opposition with sledge hammer blows.

The police tried to slap us, but they were told that we understood the law, and that we would be doing business at the same stand next Saturday night. Not content with this, the chief sent one of his lackeys to see Roadhouse and tell him that he, the chief, wanted to see him but he was told by the comrade that he was not the Socialist Labor Party and could not see him; told him where our hall is and if he wanted to send a communication that was the place to send it. Enough to say we were not bothered since, and his little bluff did not work.

Our meetings have been well attended, from 600 to 1,500, and the people are beginning to take interest, and it is to be hoped that they will learn the class conscious use of the ballot. We sell a lot of pamphlets and 150 PEOPLES at every meeting, this I believe shows good progress and that the workers are awakening to the fact that they have nothing but their chains to loose and all the world to gain, through the Socialist Labor Party. Our Section is now on a good footing. Workers are making application at every meeting and they are not got by the molasses treatment, but by clean-cut, well defined Socialist facts.

WORKER.

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 6.

Holding the Fort Under Pike's Peak.

To THE PEOPLE.—Section Denver has had another experience with the police of this city, and again the police have come out second best. Comrades Wm. Fowler, Jr., and Chas. Mullein were arrested on the charge of "disturbing the peace," hauled down to the city jail and into the bull pen, but were detained only about twenty minutes, when they were released with no charges against them.

It happened in this way: At 7:45 p. m. on Sunday, the 4th instant, a number of the comrades repaired to the corner of Larimer and Sixteenth street, the identical position occupied by Comrade Mullein when arrested a few weeks ago. On the way, several "religious" groups were noticed, who blocked the sidewalk, but nevertheless were not molested by the police, showing conclusively that when the police interfere with the Socialist meetings it is because of the fear of spreading these doctrines and tactics.

On one corner of Sixteenth and Larimer streets was noticed a religionist who was deprecating the fact that we had lost our liberties, and who was telling his audience that this country was now passing through the experience of the Roman Empire, and so on ad nauseam. However. Comrade Fowler opened the meeting for the S. L. P., and had been talking about ten minutes when the police informed this religionist that he would have to stop his meeting, and this goody-goody, after telling his audience about losing their rights, instead of trying to maintain any that are now possessed by the people, meekly submitted to the dictates of the police, and broke up his meeting, which shows that parasites of this kind are doubly injurious to mankind, in so far as they preach submission and practice bloodsucking.

The comrades who witnessed this, expected the police to make a move against our meeting, and gathered closer about the stand. Sure enough three officers soon made their way through the crowd and told Comrade Fowler to desist, and get down. But Comrade Fowler did not get down from the stand; he wanted to know what reason they had for asking him to get down. One officer spoke up and said, "Now, do as I tell you, and it will be best for all."

But something more definite than this was wanted, so the comrades told Comrade Fowler to ignore the request and to go on with his speech. Then a parley took place between Comrade Mullein and an officer and presently Comrade Mullein found himself under arrest, quickly followed by the arrest of Comrade Fowler, and while under arrest the comrades in turn addressed the crowd, whose sympathy was soon won. The patrol wagon arrived and soon the comrades were on their way to the city jail, after having promised, however, when released to return to the same corner and to finish the interrupted meeting. After being in the hold-over about twenty minutes, the chief of police and a captain came down, had a talk with the comrades in which he stated that he did not want to interrupt or interfere with our meetings, but that we must keep the sidewalk open, which he was promptly told was the duty of the police, when he said that when the police try to keep open the pathway the crowd laugh and jeer at them!!!!

What tender feelings these policemen do have, and how forgetful they are that other human beings have fine feelings and are sensible of pain when it is inflicted by means of a policeman's club. However, he was told that if the police were scoffed at and laughed at, it was not the fault of the speaker, and therefore he could not be held responsible for that. After a few more remarks by the chief, which were met and parried, he concluded to release the comrades, no bail having been given and no notice to appear in court, although when arrested the comrades were charged with "disturbing the peace." The charge was so flimsy and weak, they did not want the case to come up for trial, knowing so well what the outcome would be, so they have evidently decided to pursue different tactics, as the following will show.

When the comrades were released the chief immediately left, leaving this captain to talk and reason with the comrades, while walking back to the place of meeting, which is only two squares from the city hall. This officer evidently had received his cue from his superior, for he commenced to praise the chief, and went on this strain for a while, then told the comrades that they had friends that they little dreamed of, that they had lots of friends whom they knew nothing of, saying it in such a way as to imply more than what was said. Wasn't there some particular corner that we wanted? "No, we want the right to use any of them." And in answering this, he was plainly given to understand that we could not under any circumstances recognize their right to give any one an exclusive right to use a particular corner, and he having told the comrades that the police had given the Salvation Army and Volunteer Army certain corners, he was told after Section Denver had grown to such proportions as to spread out and occupy a number of corners in one night, if any of the comrades should happen across a corner that had been occupied regularly for months by any religious or other organization, in spite this seeming priority, if they are not there in time to secure it ahead of the Socialists, rest assured it will be occupied by the Socialists, the permit or protection of the police to the contrary notwithstanding.

Seeing that nothing could be done, this captain left in disgust.

Comrade Fowler again took the stand and spoke for about forty minutes, and Comrade Mullein followed. Our sales of literature have been most satisfactory, and also subscriptions for the WEEKLY PEOPLE have been good, but we expect to make this part much better. The pamphlets which we largely dispose of are such as "What Means This Strike?" and the De Leon-Harriman debate, and the workers of this State are being told of the doings of the fakirs, and what seed is now being sown will very soon bear S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P. fruit.

CHAS. MULLEIN.

Denver, Colo., Aug 7.

To Co-operative Commonwealth via Hospitals!

To THE PEOPLE—The Social Democrats of Lynn are at last going to put their theory into practice. We are going to have "Socialism in our time." We are going to have something now. Circulars were distributed in all the factories announcing that an emergency hospital will open in Lynn soon, and that that intellectual Debsite, Dr. J. A. Keown (it would be hard to say for certain what the doctor's real name is. He used to be known as McKeown. He has as many names as his party) would be the Surgeon-in-Chief, who will be assisted by an able corps of assistants. I wonder if the Rev. Dr. Herron's name is on the list to officiate at the autopsies and funerals.

Among other beautiful thoughts expressed in the circular is the following:

"An ambulance will be at the service of residents of Lynn suffering injury, which will take them to the hospital in a few minutes."

"To make this a first-class hospital every workingman should pay a dollar, either for himself or to help his brother worker."

The ambulance chasers will be in clover. The poor dupes of the Tobin-Eaton Boot and Shoe Workers' Union can now have a free bed in the Emergency Hospital, and draw their sick and death benefit, as they will have a cemetery in the back yard of the hospital.

They will also have that free day-nursery which they fought so hard for in the last campaign.

But the new hospital will need patients. Why not import Jeems Carey of Haverhill, and obtain his advice about building a new armory that the capitalists may shoot down the working class when they go on strike, and in that way get some patients for the hospital? Jeems is an expert, you know, at sanitation.

They may be tender-hearted enough to admit consumptive Social Democratic papers too.

The circular bears upon it the stamp of "Organized Scabbery," the pure and simple union label. Perhaps that will also be a patient.

The three-fourths wage workers who will be "share-holders" will be controlled by the one-fourth capitalist, or any old thing that the one-fourth may consist of.

F. A. W.

Lynn, Mass., July 30.

What Fakir Posted Him?

To THE PEOPLE.—I am a foreman in a wire works in a city in Central Ohio. The firm I work for has a standing contract with the Steel Trust to furnish them with a certain amount of wire every week. Three weeks before the strike of the steel workers was declared the Trust stopped shipping wire to said firm.

If Pierpont Morgan did not know anything about the strike, why did he cease coming as per contract?

Ah, I have worked at this wire trade 18 years and had several such experiences. Every time a strike was about to be declared, all orders for wire were canceled.

Comrades of Pittsburg, open the eyes of those fakir-led dupes! Show them who are and where they can find their friends and enemies.

S. L. P. MAN.

Columbus, O., August 9.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

B. S. W., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—P. J. McGuire was recently deposed from his office in the Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners. His organization has nobody to thank for being rid of such a misleader but the S. T. & L. A. It is the revelations, borings from without, that the S. T. & L. A. press made about him that compelled his downfall. When the S. T. & L. A. started and a carpenters' local in Staten Island wrote to McGuire proposing the joining of the S. T. & L. A., the block-head answered: "The S. T. & L. A. is not a year old and will never see its second year." There goes P. J., while the S. T. & L. A. is keeping the mud batteries of Organized Scabdom agoing at a rate that must "bust" them, eventually, if not sooner. Ever steady; bore from without!

R. B., KANSAS CITY, MO.—The account of the Vienna shoemakers was correct, and equally so the comment thereon. The more perfect the machine of production becomes the further removed are the workers from the feudal personal relations. The more primitive the tool, the easier is the life of the toiler. The modern wonder-tool is a slave driver than whom none in the palmiest days of Southern chattel slavery plied the last more pitilessly.

D. S. D., BUENA VISTA, PA.—What we know on the subject is that an official circular of the United Mine Workers, sealed and signed "H. B. Wilson, Sec.-Treas." and bearing date of April 8, 1901, shows 345 Locals of that Union in bad standing.

T. S., WINONA, MINN.—Why, man, the thrice-united Social Democrats are already in one another's wool. The howl may not yet have reached you; it will in due time. The motto of the concern, borrowed from Lesage, is:

"We were brought together, we embraced, and ever since we are mortal enemies."

F. B. T., ST. LOUIS, MO.—He must be a bold man who would risk an accurate explanation of the particular wheels within wheels that move the present Steel Strike. It is too early as yet to know that exactly. Taking, however, as a starting point the fact that the strike is not for wages but for organization, it differs essentially from the strike of '92; coupling with that one and other little things that have leaked out, indications point to Mark Hanna as the instigator and backer of the strike. The affair looks like a stock exchange war.

H. P. T., DETROIT, MICH.—No one who speaks with competence attempts to deny that the capitalist class lives upon wealth produced by the working class.

A. W. M., NEW YORK.—Granted your premises that these Bissert and Diamond prosecutions are a repetition of Lexow Committee days, then your conclusion that a second reform wave is on is mistaken. These Bissert and such trials have created no such sensations as the Lexow revelations did. And 'tis natural. That reform government was a rip-roaring farce. The vis inertia will keep people to the ills they suffer rather than fly off to experiments that have disillusioned them. Vote S. L. P.; there is nothing to do now but to build.

O'R., NEW YORK.—In addition to the above, if the answer "yes" or "no" to the question: "Is Tammany rotten?" will do you any good, why, YES, emphatically YES. It is rotten to the core. How will you go about to abate the nuisance?

T. J., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Wilshire is still prowling around here. Guess the Kangaroos are trying to keep him here: he is such a natural-born leg-pullee.

W. R., PHILADELPHIA, PA. The making of such hazardous charges can only be accounted for on the general principle that some of most handfuls of mud which are thrown are likely to stick. The theory fails, however, in great movements. There time always removes such mud stains and fastens them on the slinger. When such mud-slinging tactics are resorted to, the mud-slingers know their day is short.

E. S., NEW YORK.—That's easily settled. Just mention the name of a single prominent Tammany man who is not a grinder of the faces of the poor. Now, put up, or shut up.

D. D. R., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Since then, the Grand Jury has made a strong presentment against the Park avenue tunnel of the New York Central Railroal, and that is all. Much may come of it provided public indignation is kept up; with the approach of cooler weather the indignation is apt to subside. In that case the company and the politicians will "see each other," and that would be the end of the trouble till next summer again. Matters have been taking this turn for the last ten years, at least.

S. Y. MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Jaures did talk about "masks dropping" when the honorable, but hitherto credulous Socialist delegates got up and left the Lyons convention. The only mask that was dropped was his.

R. R., CLINTON, IA.—No; there is no further step to record in the progress of Bryan's "coming our way." Would you have him take such a long step every day? Why, then, he would out-Socialist the Socialists.

H. H. M., BOSTON, MASS.—Excuse us. Life is too short to seek to fathom such bourgeois intrigues as the Schley-Sampson affair. The matter deserves consideration only in so far as it reveals all round bourgeois coarseness.

E. K., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Not a bit! Through all the mist raised by the perplexing telegrams from Manila, the fact remains that a strong army and navy are the chief reliance of the Washington Administration to rule the Islands.

W. L. D., CLEVELAND, O.—As you may judge both from the Sprague strike lie and the New Haven Debate, the borers from within must, however stupid they may otherwise be, have a pretty clear idea of the rottenness of their case.

D. F. ALBANY, N. Y.—That's all very pretty. And how will you conduct yourself in case of a strike started by one employer to injure a competitor, and in which the "Union" officers act as the agents of that one employer? Will you shut your eyes, and pretend not to see? Or your ears, and pretend not to hear? Just answer that.

H. S., PORTCHESTER, N. Y.—The best, the very best you could say for the views of the "blocks of voters" that "are breaking away from the old parties" and are hovering around the S. L. P. without joining is that such views are at the stage of what is known as "incoherent transition."

D. S., YONKERS, N. Y.—The headings in that calumnious article in the "Volkszeitung's" poodle, alias "Worker," were:

"Shameful Betrayal."

"An Example of 'Organized Scabbery' as Practised by the S. T. & L. A."

"Double Treason of Deleonite Organization in Strike at the Sprague Electrical Works at East Orange, N. J."

The context of the article you may gather from the refutation of the strikers and from Spindler's letter, who, we think, was also a striker.

I. D. T., CHICAGO, ILL.—The farmer's interest can not be said to be identical with that of the working class except as figure of speech. So is Gould's interest, in that wage slavery, just as chattel slavery did, degrades and brutifies, not the slave only, but the slave-holder as well. Such figures of speech are mischievous in that they are misleading, they blur over the scientific distinctions without which, no progress is possible.

O.H.G., WATSESSING, N.J.—The act of scabbing certainly is ground for expulsion from the S. L. P.

L. C. D., JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Your letter has been passed over to the Labor News Company.

J. K. AND OTHERS, NEW YORK.—It is not possible to make out what you mean.

F. J. B., REVERE, MASS.—The matter, as you will notice, is very acceptable. By all means, do.

T. J. S., SYRACUSE, N. Y.—1. Hickey was expelled by Section Greater New York. 2. The Sprague strike began May 23.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—All comrades, wherever situated, who have seen in the public press of their localities accounts of the prosecution instituted against Comrade Corregan of Syracuse by his printers' Union, are requested to forward such papers to J. Trainor, 606 So. Clinton street, Syracuse, N. Y. The account was sent out by the Associated Press from Syracuse, Aug. 1.

E. C. D., ST. LOUIS, MO.—1. The hullabaloo of joy upon there being more gold in the United States Treasury now than ever before proceeds, where honestly made, from false economic premises. Shall endeavor to secure article dealing with the matter in detail.

2. As far as we know, Bebel has preserved silence on the Kautsky resolutions. He had been caving in some time previous.

E. S. M., EVERETT, MASS.—The report was received all right. Owing to its great length publication was deferred to the Monday issue of the DAILY PEOPLE.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting held on August 2, at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York, with John J. Keveney in the chair. Financial report showed receipts for two weeks ending July 27, receipts, $66.45; expenditures, $90.89.

A communication was received from the Fidelity Commercial Agency, an institution for the collection of bad debts, addressed to the National Secretary Henry Kuhn, and requesting immediate settlement of an account of $40 due to the Isaac Goldman Company, printers. A statement of the said Isaac Goldman Company accompanying the letter indicates that the indebtedness must have been contracted by the Kangaroo Slob Committee, fraudulently using the name of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., and obtaining credit therewith. The National Secretary was instructed to reply to the letter calling attention to fact that the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., does not owe the I. Goldman Company anything; that so far as we know, the concern that contracted the indebtedness has since gone out of business and that its successor is also about to close up shop.

Motion carried to indorse a circular of Section Barre, Vt., to the Italian Section in reference to party organ in the Italian language, Il Proletario.

Section New York reports suspension of Wm. H. Wherry "until he appears before the City Executive Committee of the Section to substantiate the serious accusations he made against the Tenth A. D., Brooklyn. Wherry was twice summoned to appear before the City Executive, but refused to appear."

Section Philadelphia reports the expulsion of L. Bernstein and M. Darevski for holding office in and otherwise aiding organizations hostile to the S. L. P.

Section Plainfield, Conn., reports the expulsion of Chas. E. Lafreniers for withholding funds of a local of the S. T. & L. A.

Section Philadelphia reports compliance with the order of the N. E. C., to permit defendant to secure copy of the records of the case.

Section Lowell, Mass, complains about having only 5 votes credited for the answer of the N. E. C. to the unity proposition, instead of 9 cast by the Section, the discrepancy was due to a clerical error committed in making the report.

Election of officers reported by the following sections: St. Paul, Minn.; Plainfield, Conn.; Canton, Ohio; Peoria, Ill.; San Jose, Cal.; Rockville, Conn.; Omaha, Neb.; Richmond County, N. Y.; Pawtucket, R. I.; Taunton, Mass.; Sections San Francisco, Cal.; Providence, R. I.; Richmond, Va.; Erie, Penn.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Seattle, Wash.; New Britain, Conn.; Grand Junction, Colo.; Baltimore, Md., send reports of local conditions, activity and agitation.

Semi-annual financial reports received from Section Union County, N. J., from Missouri and Colorado State Committees and from New York Labor News Company. Section Hartford sends financial report, informing also that by a general vote the seat of the State Committee was transferred from New Haven to Hartford, also that conditions there are favorable. Report received also from Secretary of Middle West Agitation Circuit Committee. From Section Everett and Abington, Mass., communications received in reference to nomination. National Secretary instructed to investigate.

E. L. Cranfield recently reported expelled by Section Augusta, Ga., sent a communication stating that the Section had never notified him in any way that charges were pending against him. That therefore the charges were not tried as provided for by the party constitution and he appeals from the decision of the Section. National Secretary instructed to call upon section to state its side of the case and ascertain whether the section has been guilty of such procedure.

Peter Damm, at present in Germany, requested credentials to act as the correspondent of the DAILY PEOPLE to the convention of the Social Democratic Party of Hesse-Darmstadt. Referred to Editor of THE PEOPLE, who has granted the request.

JULIUS HAMMER,
Recording Secretary.

To the Comrades Throughout the State of Connecticut.

The new Executive Committee, located at Hartford, met on Sunday afternoon, August 11, in S. L. P. Hall, and received from the retiring officers, J. Marek, treasurer, and F. Serrer, organizer, their respective reports and all party property belonging to their respective offices.

There is now in the treasury the sum of $157.30, which will enable us to carry on a vigorous and effective propaganda throughout the State.

There is plenty of work for the new committee to do in the way of holding meetings, organizing new sections, etc., and it is going into this work full of zeal and determination, and with your cooperation will make the agitation hum in this State in the near future.

Fall to, comrades, all along the line! Let the Nutmeg State be heard from creditably at the next election.

Conn. State Committee,
JAS. T. MANEE, Organizer,
69 New Britain ave., Hartford, Ct.

Westmoreland County, Pa., Nomination

The following candidates have been placed in nomination for the fall election by the Socialist Labor party:

For Sheriff—Alphonse Stoessel, stonecutter of Latrobe.

For Controller—Milton Tailor, laborer of Sutterville.

For Poor Directors — Sandy Packer, miner of Latrobe; Louis Ferarri, miner of Youghiogheny; Joseph Sampoux, glassworker, Jeannette.

Massachusetts State Committee.

JULY 21.

Walter Deans in the chair. Roll call.

Present—Deans, Mayo, Raasch, and Quarnstrom.

Absent—Keefe, Tyndall, Christenson, Bohmbach, Fuglestaat and Bussel.

Minutes of regular and special meeting read and approved.

Communications—From A. M. Grant, Secretary of Picnic Committee requesting that section asks Malloney to Berry to speak at picnic at Oak Island Grove, August 17th. Secretary was instructed to request above named comrades to comply with request. From Haverhill, bill $1.48 for expenses of Comrade Frank Keefe as speaker to that city. Bill ordered paid.

From Comrade Jer. O'Fihelly, member-at-large, sending $1 for due stamps.

From Charles Stoeber, John Berger, Henry Schmidt, Fred Hodecker, Gust. Suessbrich and Gust. Barschdorf sending first month's dues and asking to be admitted as member at large; also requesting that if Forker makes a tour of the State that he be sent to Adams.

Moved that the above named applicants from Adams be admitted as member-at-large and request that Forker be sent them be complied with. Financial Secretary reports having paid Comrade J. F. Malloney in full for services as organizer; also $4 for room rent for Section and $10 for hall for party conventions and purchase of 300 due stamps from N. E. C. Bill for postage from Recording Secretary $2.25 received and ordered paid.

From Labor News Company relative to assistance in publications of cloth bound Socialist books. Moved that we endorse the plan of the Labor News Company and call upon all Sections in the State, also all individual memberss of the party to do their very best in supporting the Labor News Company in their efforts in this line of work. Motion carried. On motion a committee of three consisting of Mayo, Raasch and Quarnstrom were elected to go over reports of proceedings of the party conventions and select such matter as requires the attention of the S. E. C. Motion to adjourn carried.

JULY 30.

C. A. Christensen in the chair. Present—Deans, Keefe, Raasch, Bohmbach, Fuglestadt, Quarnstrom, Tyndell, Christenson and Mayo.

Absent—Bussel.

Agitation Committee presented plan for endorsement of sending out Comrade Alfred E. Jones, who has offered his services for tour of western part of State, committee to pay traveling expenses only.

It was moved to endorse plan of Agitation Committee and place Comrade Jones under their direction.

Above motion carried.

Comrade Raasch resigns from Agitation Committee and Mayo elected to fill vacancy.

It was moved to take up communications from Comrade O'Fihelly and H. Kuhn. Motion carried.

On motion, Comrade O'Fihelly was given floor to explain his position, regarding late Party Convention.

After Comrade O'Fihelly's remarks it was moved and carried to place communication on file and Secretary instructed to inform N. E. C. that S. E. C. though Comrade O'Fihelly's action ill-advised relative to convention and caucuses, and that statement of Comrade O'Fihelly that his letter to Secretary bearing on above case were not answered, were not correct.

Motion to adjourn, carried.

AUG. 4.

Frank Bohmbach in the chair. Roll-call. Present: Deans, Keefe, Christensen, Raasch, Bohmbach, Lyndell, Mayo and Quarnstrom. Absent: Bussel and Fuglestadt, latter excused.

Minutes of previous regular and special meeting approved as read.

Communications: From Holyoke on condition of Section. On motion, communication from Holyoke was turned over to Grievance Committee.

New Bedford sends 60 cents for auxiliary.

From Charles Stoeber, of Adams, sending names of John Connors, Pat. H. Gorman and Gustave Voigt as applicants for members-at-large, and sending first month's dues. On motion, the above-named applicants submitted by Charles Stoeber were admitted as members-at-large.

From Labor News Company, laid on table to come up under new busines.

From Lawrence, Lowell, Holyoke, sending due stamps; Taunton, due stamps and $2 on auxiliary; one from Lynn for due stamps and requesting that an itemized bill of debt of Section to S. E. C. be sent them.

Moved that Secretary communicate with J. J. Duffy, secretary of late Party Convention, and see if proceedings of that body cannot be had in time for next regular meeting of S. E. C., two weeks from date. Motion carried.

Secretary reports a tie vote for delegate to District 19, S. T. & L. A., between C. A. Christensen, of Boston, and John Youngjohns, of Lowell, each having received 25 votes Comrade Christensen withdraws in favor of Youngjohns, the latter stands elected as delegate from S. L. P. to District 19, S. T. & L. A.

Secretary was instructed to have referendum vote for delegates published in THE PEOPLE.

New Business.—Communication from Labor News Company relative to balance due them of $12.42.

On motion, Financial Secretary was instructed to pay balance due as per bill rendered.

Agitation Committee to furnish literature to Comrade Jones for his tour. Amount not to exceed $10.

As the Financial Secretary is going out of the State for a month, the Recording Secretary was elected to fill the vacancy during his absence.

Frank Keefe, of Lynn, was elected to fill vacancy on Grievance Committee.

Grievance Committee reports on charges against Holyoke Section. On motion, report was accepted and ordered forwarded to N. E. C., and on approval Comrade A. E. Jones to be instructed to carry out necessary recommendations.

On communication from Comrade O'Fihelly the Secretary was instructed to say that no complaint against him was before the S. E. C., and if he has any to make place them in the regular manner.

Moved that this committee requests District 19, S. T. & L. A., to postpone agitation at this time and put money and speakers at disposal of the S. E. C. Carried.

Secretary was instructed to communicate with Comrade De Leon regarding a lecture by him in Boston, on October 13, for the benefit of S. E. C. of Massachusetts.

Delegate Quarnstrom, of Somerville, reports suspension of H. Kerner from Section for non-payment of dues.

Motion to adjourn. Carried.

EDWIN S. MAYO,
Rec. Sec'y, S. E. C.

D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A. was held on Thursday evening, August 1st, in the DAILY PEOPLE building, with the D. M. W. Aug. Gilhaus in the chair.

Roll call of officers showed all present except the District Auditor.

Credentials were received from N. Y. Shoeworkers Union, L. A. 298, for Chas. Rathkopf and Wolf Kops.

From Section N. Y., S. L. P. for P. Murphy, A Gallo and J. J. Dunn.

There being no objection, the delegates were seated.

Secretary reported that Egg Candlers' Union, L. A. 349 have a strike on. Members of this union employed by Frank Goldstein 267 Rivington street made a demand for shorter hours, and he locked them out. When committee went to see Goldstein about the matter he said that as far as the employees were concerned they would have to work just as long as he wanted them to. He claimed that he sold cheap enough to keep his trade and was not afriad of anything the union might say against him. Egg Candlers' Alliance will hold a mass meeting on Saturday night to denounce Goldstein.

Called on Auerbach in relation to the label, and told him that the same would have to be taken away unless his men paid up in the Typographical Alliance and attended meetings of same. Reminded him that he only secured the label on conditions that he employed Alliance men, and as those now in his employ are not Alliance men, inasmuch as they refused to attend meetings and pay their dues, he was not fulfilling his part of the contract. Auerbach claimed that he could not do any thing with the men; had told them they should go to the meetings and pay their dues, but they refused and he could not compel them to go. Secretary then took up the labels.

Had been a strike of the lasters in Hanan's shoe factory on account of the actions of the foreman. Same is still on Those on strike do not belong to any union.

Notified L. A. 1 DAILY PEOPLE Alliance to hold a meeting on last Sunday. I attended same; and four members put in an appearance. After discussing matters, they decided to ask the District to reccommend to G. E. B. a matter which they considered would be for the best interest of their local.

On motion report of the secretary was received and action on same laid over until New Business.

Reports of Committees:

Ways and Means Committee reported progress.

Grievance Committee reported progress.

Organizing Committee will meet Friday Aug. 9th.

Reports of Locals:

L. A. 1, Daily People Alliance, Absent.

L. A. 19, Waiters, Progress.

L. A. 98, Swedish Machinists. Admitted one new member, and voted to hold Convention of Iron & Metal Workers N. T. A. 6, on Nov. 30th, and Dec. 1st, 1901.

L. A. 298, N. Y. Shoeworkers, held meeting last Monday evening and received a number of applications for re-instatement. Trade getting busy.

Section N. Y. reported that at last meeting had held election of officers and committees for ensuing term. Comrade L. Abelson elected organizer, and A. C. Kihn, Sec'y. Sargeant-at-arms, Mahland. Assembly Districts had all been instructed to agitate for the Alliance. Also matter of pushing the DAILY PEOPLE was brought up, and delegates were instructed to stir up their organizations on this matter.

L. A. 140, Bronx Alliance; L. A. 141, Cigarmakers; L. A. 215, Blank Book Workers; L. A. 274, N. Y. Machinists; L. A. 350, Iron and Metal Workers reported progress.

L. A. 350, Egg Candlers, reported that they were gaining new members every meeting. Goldstein had locked out some of their members because they asked for shorter hours. Will hold a mass meeting on Saturday evening.

New Business:

Action on secretary's report.

Motion to concur in request of L. A. 1, was discussed and same was lost, as it was shown in dicussion that such action would not be advisable at this time.

Moved and seconded that this D. A. disapprove of the action of the Secretary in notifying L. A. 1, to meet at a certain time and place. Mover of motion stated that he made same, because in his opinion the Local itself should be the one to say when and where it shall meet.

Secretary stated that he had been instructed by this District to call a meeting of L. A. 1, as they had not held a meeting since May 11th 1901. Had called the meeting at the time he thought was most convenient for the majority of the members, and could not therefore see where he had gone beyond his powers, as he had only followed instructions of the District.

After a lengthy discussion, the motion to disapprove of the action of the Secretary in the matter of calling meeting of L. A. 1, was lost by a vote of 7 in favor and 10 against.

As there was vacancy on the Grievance Committee, comrade Max Stark of L. A. 141, Cigarmakers, was elected to fill the same.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

General Committee, Section New York.

A regular meeting of the General Committee, Section New York, S. L. P., was held at 2-6 New Reade street, on Saturday, August 10, 8.45 p. m.

Chairman, Joseph Scheurer. Vice-Chairman, A. Levine. Nine new delegates were seated.

Nineteen new members were admitted. Three applicants were referred to the districts in which they reside.

The Organizer reported the result of the vote of the Section for member of the State Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the expulsion of Thomas A. Hickey as follows:

Justus Ebert, 159 votes. Max Rosenberg, 38 votes, and that the State Committee had been notified. The State Committee was also notified of the nominations of Otto Thiede and S.D. Cooper to fill the vacancy caused by the suspension of William H. Wherry.

Delegate Mahland asked for information, he having heard that the State Committee had thrown out the vote of the Section on the filling of the vacancy caused by the expulsion of Hickey.

Moved that Delegate Kuhn be called upon to explain, he being also a member of the State Committee.

Delegate Murphy, also a member of the State Committee raised the point of order that until the Section had received a communication from the State Committee the matter was not properly before the house.

The Chair ruled adversely. Delegate Vogt, also a member of the State Committee, appealed from the decision. The Chair was sustained.

The motion that Delegate Kuhn explain was then carried. He then moved the sending of the following letter to the National Executive Committee, and that Comrade De Leon be elected as a Committe of this Section to take the letter to the N. E. C. and represent the Secion's stand there:

New York, August 10, 1901.

To the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.:

Comrades—The General Committee of Section New York, in regular session assembled this day, requests a ruling from the N. E. C. upon the following facts:

1. Thomas A. Hickey was expelled from this Section on April 13, 1901.

2. On April 27, the Section, holding that the expulsion of Hickey vacated his seat in the State Committee of which he was a member, made nominations to fill such vacancy and properly notified the State Committee.

3. On June 23, 1901, the State Committee issued a call for a general vote to fill the vacancy created by Hickey's expulsion, with the nominees presented by Section New York. The general vote was to close on August 1, 1901.

4. On August 5, at a regular session of the State Committee, Hugo Vogt, Max Forker and Patrick Murphy, (Alfred C. Kihn and Henry Kuhn dissenting), refused to canvass and announce the vote, and to seat the comrade elected by the general vote, and decided to call upon Section New York to state to the State Committee the Section's side of the Hickey case, Hickey to state his side, and both statements to go to a general vote of the Sections in the State, on the theory that only upon such general vote, ordering his removal, can his seat become vacant.

5. The State Convention of the State, held June 8, 1900, enacted as follows: "The State Convention shall elect a State Committee of seven members, vacancies to be filled by a general vote on nominations to be made by the Section that is the seat of the committee, removals on referendum or demand of three Senatorial Districts in two counties."

We hold that the conduct of the majority in the State Committee is without warrant in the Party's laws, is destructive of that sense of equality among the membership essential to our organization, and is fraught with grave danger to the organic integrity of the whole Party.

It annuls Sections 7 to 12, Art. II., of the National constitution on the procedure in cases of trials, expulsions and appeals, and enacts, high-handedly, a new procedure, applicable only to Section members on the State Committee, thus placing these on a pedestal above the rest of the membership, with privileges and immunities denied to the rest.

A member of this Section, who happens to be at the same time a member of the State Committee, is thereby free to spurn the summons of the Grievance Committee, and, dispensing with the otherwise obligatory intermediary steps of an appeal to a general vote of the Section, and thence to the State Committee, present his case, for the first time, before the Court of last resort—the general vote of the Party membership in the State—and thus turn that Court of Appeal into a Court of original jurisdiction, all the time enjoying the privileges of a Party member, in violation of Section 12, Art. 11, of the constitution which provides: "No expelled or suspended member shall be accorded the privileges of a member of the Party unless properly reinstated." This is no imaginary or exaggerated hypothesis. It fits exactly the Hickey case. He was summoned by the Grievance Committee of this Section. He spurned the summons and was expelled, and stands to-day expelled under the ruling of the National Executive Committee, made on May 3, 1901, to wit: "No member of the Party can appeal from a decision of his Section, or from a decision of its delegated central body, if such member has refused to appear before the Grievance Committee of the Section to stand trial."

But the conduct of the majority of the State Committee goes further in its mischievous effect. It exposes the organic integrity of the Party to the danger of non-Party members being in the State Committee. The primary laws of some States, Massachusetts for instance, compel the Party to submit to this danger. The danger was no theory there. It became a fact during the late Kangaroo riots. And not slight were the troubles and trials that the Party was there put to, in order to counteract the danger. Now, then, the danger that the capitalistic conception of a political Party inflicts upon our Party organization in Massachusetts, the majority of the State Committee of this State, where, fortunately as yet, no such public law threatens the organic integrity of our Party, would deliberately inject into our constitution. We hold that the provisions for removals from the State Committee can and do apply only to removals from office without affecting membership in the Party. As such, the said provisions are beneficent and wise; the interpretation, however, put upon them by the majority of the State Committee, wrenches them out of joint, and renders them preposterous where it does not turn them into engines for mischief.

In this grave conflict of opinion we request the National Executive Committee to make a definite ruling upon the question whether it is correct or incorrect to hold: "All offices held by a Party member become vacant upon his expulsion from the Party."

For the General Committee, Section New York, S. L. P.,

LAZARUS ABELSON, Organizer.

After a discussion during which Comrade De Leon was given the floor the motion was carried by a vote of forty delegates; three delegates declined to vote. Ten delegates absent.

The dates set by the City Committee for the various conventions were adopted. Adjournment followed.

A. C. KIHN, Sec'y.

New York State Committee.

At the last regular meeting of the above Committee, held Aug. 5, Murphy presided.

The Financial Secretary reported the following receipts for the Circuit. Fund during the month of July:

Schenectady	$5.25
Syracuse	10.00
Buffalo	20.00
Gloversville	1.25
Troy	1.30
Portchester	2.70
Auburn	.60
Rochester	3.00
Total	$44.10

It was decided to remit $37.50 to the Pennsylvania State Committee.

A communication was received from Section New York reporting the votes cast for M. Rosenberg and J. Ebert, candidates nominated for member of State Committee in place of T. A. Hickey; also reporting nomination of candidates for member of State Committee in place of W. A. Wherry.

The following resolutions were adopted (Vogt, Forker and Murphy voting in favor of same and Kuhn and Kihn declining to vote):

"Whereas, By a resolution of the last New York State Convention the rules regulating the creating and filling of vacancies in the National Executive Committee were made applicable to the New York State Committee;

"Whereas under Art. V., Sec. 4, no vacancy shall be created in the National Executive Committee or in the State Committee by the removal of a member thereof without submitting the charges on which such removal is sought and the answer of the member charged to a general vote of the constituency of such committee;

"Whereas, This rule of procedure was adopted to place the composition of the National Executive Committee and of the National and State Committees beyond the control of the local Section or Sections acting as the seat of such committee; and, whereas this rule is too important for the safety of the Party organization to allow any infraction of the same to pass; and

"Whereas, In the proceedings had in the case of Thomas A. Hickey the said rule was, by an oversight of the State Committee, violated, in that the question of his removal from the State Committee was not submitted to a general vote of the membership of the State; be it

"Resolved, That the nominations heretofore made and the vote taken to fill the Hickey vacancy in the State Committee were unconstitutional and are therefore cancelled; and be it further

"Resolved, That Section New York be called upon for a statement of the charges on which Thomas A. Hickey was expelled and on account of which he is to be removed from the State Committee, and that after the receipt of such charges a copy thereof be served on Thomas A. Hickey and he be called upon to submit his answer in writing, and that thereupon both the charges and the answer be referred to a general vote of the membership in the State of New York."

Kuhn demanded that votes cast for Rosenberg and Ebert be canvassed. This was declared out of order under the resolutions adopted.

It was further resolved that the course laid down in the above resolutions be also followed in the case of W. H. Wherry.

A communication was received from Caroline G. Gross appealing from a decision of Section Onondago County. The Secretary was instructed to call upon Section Onondago County to submit its side of the case.

A committee was appointed to issue a call for the Judicial Conventions.

In regard to Dalton's stay in this State it was decided to arrange a tour for him extending up to Schenectady.

The Secretary was instructed to correspond with Comrade Corregan in regard to a tour through the Western part of the State.

HUGO VOGT, Secretary.

Upholding the Constitution.

At a regular meeting of Section Cambridge, Mass., held August 5th, the Grievance Committee reported their findings in the case of Comrade Blonquist, who is an office holder in a poor and simple union and who refused to vacate same, after having repeatedly ignored the summons to appear before said Grievance Committee, it was moved and seconded that he be expelled from the Section by reason of his violating the constitution of the S. L. P. The motion was carried unanimously.

EDGAR E. CHESTER,
Cor. Secretary.

IL PROLETARIO.

Official organ of the Socialist Labor Party in the Italian language.

Published at 208 Bleecker Street, N.Y.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Committee on Union Picnic of Section Greater Boston.

The above committee met on Sunday, August 4th at the headquarters of Section Everett. The meeting was called to order at 3.30 p. m., by the chairman and on roll-call comrades Johnson, A. P. Jones, Chester, Hickey, Grant, Anderson, Miller, Grady, McPhee and Birtland were reported present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted. The treasurer reported receipts from tickets as coming in very slow and desires the comrades to make returns as rapidly as possible, as the bulk of the expenses must be met on the day of picnic. The delegates all reported successful distribution of advertising matter. Communications were received from several individuals desiring to compete in the games and it was ordered that entry blanks be prepared. A communication was received from Local Alliance 267 of Lynn, requesting that members of the S. T. &L. A. be permitted to enter those sports open only to members of the S. L. P., and the committee voted to grant said request. Local Alliance 267 also challenges the members of the S. L. P. to a ball game and it is hoped the comrade will not fail to take up said challenge. Section Lynn will have a tug-of-war team ready to meet any other teams of members of the S. L. P. The committee extends an invitation to the Scandinavian Singing Society and Scandinavian Socialist Club to enter their teams in the tug-of-war open to all. Comrade Hickey requested permission to withdraw from committee on dancing in favor of comrade Law of Lynn and said request was granted. Comrade Grant was elected to preside at the evening entertainment. The meeting adjourned to meet again at Everett on Sunday next, August 11th at 2 p. m. All members of the S. T. & L. A. will please bear in mind that all events are open to them the same as members of the S. L. P.

ALBERT M. GRANT, Sec'y.
210 Bradford street, Everett.

Attention, Buffalo!

Every reader of this paper and every friend of the S.L.P. is cordially invited to attend the conventions called to be held by Section Erie County, N. Y. (Buffalo), S.L.P., for the nomination of candidates for offices in Erie County, N. Y., city of Buffalo and First Assembly District of Erie County. All these conventions will be held this Saturday, August 17th, beginning at 7.30 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Geasesee street. After the transaction of the official business of the conventions short speeches will be made by various of the candidates nominated. Everybody is welcome to attend.

Union Picnic and Field Day of the Sections of Greater Boston.

On August 17th a grand opportunity will be offered for the comrades, friends and sympathizers of the S. L. P., to enjoy a day's outing and start the fall campaign. As the proceeds go to the State Executive Committee, all comrades should aid in making it a financial success. The committee have a programme of sports for the afternoon in which members of the S. T. L. A., and S. L. P. will meet in friendly rivalry, as well as a number of local athletes. In the evening a musical and vaudeville entertainment and addresses by our candidates will be given.

Prof. Kelley's Orchestra of Lynn (5 pieces) will furnish music for dancing in the pavilion from 2 p. m. to 10.30 p. m. The trains of the Revere Beach and Lynn R. R. and the electric cars marked Revere street, Revere, will take you almost to the grove. Remember the date, Saturday, August 17th; the place, Oak Island Grove, Revere.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under 12 free.

Labor Day in Syracuse.

Onondaga County Section has engaged Lakeside Park, the most popular grove on Onondaga Lake, for Labor Day. The Organized Scabbery could not get it. Last year we had the largest crowd; the Trades Assembly the smallest. Let every reader of THE PEOPLE call at headquarters and receive instructions now to make this picnic a greater success than the last. Daniel De Leon has consented to deliver the oration of the day, and every comrade and S. T. L. A. man in Central New York should be present. Readers of THE PEOPLE from Rochester, Auburn, Utica, Frankfort, Seneca Falls and the textile workers of Fulton are invited to come and hear De Leon. The best attractions are at Lakeside Park.

THOMAS CRIMMINS,
Organizer.

Boston, Mass.

The following open-air meetings have been arranged for the month of August:

Friday, Aug. 16.—Central square, E. Boston.

Monday, Aug. 19.—Sullivan square, Charlestown.

Wednesday, Aug. 21.—Some square in So. Boston.

Friday, Aug. 23.—Merrimac square, West End.

Monday, Aug. 26.—Heath square, Roxbury.

Wednesday, Aug. 28.—Green, corner Washington, Ja. Pl.

Friday, Aug. 30.—Castle square.

Comrades, especially of the district in which a meeting is held, should be on hand a little before 8 o'clock so as to get a crowd together before the chairman opens the meeting.

The Literary Agents of the ward branches are hereby reminded that it is their very important duty to see that plenty of literature is put out at these meetings and that it is an opportunity to procure subscriptions to the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE and other Party organs, that must not be neglected.

Let all take a hand and make the meetings a rousing success.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE,
Section Boston.

S. L. P. Agitation in the Bronx.

Open-air mass meetings by the 34th and 35th A. D. Branch, Wednesday evening, August 14, at 8 o'clock as follows:

At High Bridge—Junction of Ogden avenue, union and Wolf streets.

At Kings Bridge square, corner of Riverdale avenue and Church street.

These meetings will be addressed by members of the S. L. P. Speakers' Club No. 1. Other members will aid in the agitation for the DAILY PEOPLE and the distribution of Socialist literature. As this is the best part of the year for agitation in the outlying districts, good meetings and good results are anticipated. Music will be furnished by the Willis Fife and Drum Corps. All Socialists and readers of the DAILY PEOPLE who can attend are requested to be at these meetings.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY,
Organizer 34th and 35th A. D.

St. Paul and Minneapolis Excursion.

On Sunday, Aug. 18, Sections St. Paul and Minneapolis, S. L. P. will give their second annual excursion. This time the trip will be up the Minnesota river. Every effort will be made to make this excursion as enjoyable and successful as the first one.

Every comrade in the twin cities should do his utmost to push the sale of tickets. Bring your friends and give them a good time in the company of the militant S. L. P.

For San Francisco Readers.

San Francisco subscribers to the WEEKLY PEOPLE call at S. L. P. Headquarters, 832 Howard street, and get your subscriptions renewed.

AGENT.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Forest City Alliance, L. A. 342, of the S. T. &L. A., will hold its regular meeting Wednesday, August 21, at Blabd and Heller's Hall, 376 Ontorio st. The members should make it a point to be present and bring their friends.

G. DUERR, Rec. Sec'y.

Rockland County, Attention!

All residents of Rockland County willing to join the Socialist Labor Party or to take part in the S. L. P. campaign agitation are requested to send their names and addresses to

M. STEEL,
66 Main street, Nyack, N. Y.

L. A. 317, Syracuse, N. Y.

The next meeting of Mike Devine Alliance, No. 317, of Syracuse, N. Y., will be held Thursday evening, August 22. This meeting will be one of the most important in the history of our local. Matters of the greatest importance to the welfare of the local will be considered and it is the duty of every member to be present.

G. A. STREBEL,
Recording Secretary.

To Connecticut Comrades.

James T. Manee, 60 New Britain avenue, Hartford, Connecticut, has been duly elected State Organizer of Connecticut. Comrades try your best in aiding the new State Committee in its work.

F. SERRER.

BUFFALO! BUFFALO!

Second Grand Excursion

AROUND GRAND ISLAND. ARRANGED BY

Section Erie County, N. Y. S. L. P.

ON THE NEW BOAT "20th CENTURY."

SUNDAY, AUGUST 25TH. 1901.

Dancing on Lower Deck, Good Music. Refreshments, Stops Will be Made.

Boat Leaves Foot of Genesee Street at 9.30 a. m. Sharp.

TICKETS, 25 CENTS. Children from 6 to 14 years, 15 Cents.

GRAND S. L. P. RALLY

ARRANGED BY SECTION

Allegheny County, Pa.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 25, 1901.

Up the Monongahela River, on the Beautiful Steamer Dacotah.

Boat leaves Pittsburg wharf, foot of Market St., at 8.30 a. m.; 20th St. South Side, at 9.15 a. m., Homestead, 10.15 a. m., Braddock, 10.45 a. m., Port Perry, (above the Lock), 11.15 a. m., and McKeesport at 12.15 p. m.

BOAT WILL POSITIVELY LEAVE AT TIME SPECIFIED.

Children under 10 years free, when accompanied by parents.

GOOD MUSIC. TICKETS, 25 CENTS.